The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,117.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One year, in advance	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year	" 24	" 28	" 38
Three months	" 14	" 16	" 21
One month	" 5	" 6	" 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do .... " 2 8
Third do .... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...... " 0 2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
Second do .... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding .... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander B. B. Smith, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 5th December 1871, at noon.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave Colombo	14
" Carwar	7	" Galle	15
" Mangalore	8	" Negapatam	18
" Cannanore	9	" Pondicherry	19
" Tellicherry	9	" Madras	21
" Calicut	10	" Coconada	23
" Beypore	10	" Vizagapatam	24
" Cochin	11	" Bimlipatam	24
" Alleppey	12	" Gopaulpore	25
" Tuticorin	13	" False Point	26
		Arrive CALCUTTA	27

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th December 1871, at noon.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave BUSSORAH	29
" Kurrachee	15	" Fao	29
" Guadur	16	" Bushire	30
			Jan.
" Muscat	18	" Linga	2
" Bunder Abbas	20	" Bunder Abbas	3
" Linga	22	" Muscat	5
" Bushire	24	" Guadur	7
" Fao	26	" Kurrachee	10
Arrive BUSSORAH	27	Arrive BOMBAY	13

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To be despatched hence about 2nd proximo.)

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s new and powerful Steam-ship STEPHENSONS, 1,291 registered Tons, G. Bray, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

RATES ARE:

1st Class to Suez £30
Ditto to Liverpool £50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

The New, First-Class, Fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 14th December. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£ 50 0	£ 35 0	£ 19 0
" Port Said	£ 37 0	£ 28 0	£ 14 6
" Suez	£ 36 0	£ 22 0	£ 13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 24th October 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£32	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

EGITTO, on TUESDAY, 5th December 1871.
PERSIA, on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

£45 TO ENGLAND.

THE magnificent first-class full power Iron Steam Ship EUROPEAN, 2,600 Tons Register, 450 Horse Power (lately of Allan's Liverpool and Canadian Line), G. F. Abram, Commander, will leave Bombay for Liverpool direct (via Suez Canal) on the 10th JANUARY 1872.

This fine Steamer has spacious Saloon and Cabins fitted up with every comfort and convenience.

A liberal Table will be kept.

First Class, to Liverpool £45,

Children under 10 years—half fare; Infants—free, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate rates.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

£15 TO ENGLAND.

THE Steamer EUROPEAN (as above) will take Steerage Passengers, providing a sufficient number offer.

STEERAGE PASSAGE, INCLUDING FOOD, Rs. 150.

The Messing will be the same as supplied to Soldiers on the Government Troopships, (Liquors excepted.)

It being absolutely necessary that the Agents should know the number of Passengers who will avail themselves of this opportunity, intending Passengers must make *immediate* application to the Undersigned, who will supply all information, as, should sufficient Passengers not offer *at once*, they will fill up the Cabin space with Cargo.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 2nd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN (3,128 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain D. Rennoldson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI ......First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. " " 650 " " 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU (1,538 tons and 300 H.P.), will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 7th December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 5th December.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s. s. MALACCA, (1,683 tons and 300 H. P.), Captain J. Bernard, will be despatched to CHINA, on THURSDAY, the 30th November, at noon, calling at Penang and Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Raffin, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar on MONDAY evening for Bombay:—

Hurnee
Unjunwell
Ruttnagherry
Jeytapore
Malwan
Vingorla
Goa (Panjim)
Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazaar Gate Street; or 45, Kalbadevi Road; or T. G. Fernandes, Coach-builder, Byculla, opposite Jewish Synagogue.

Bombay, 23rd November 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship INVERNESS, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th November 1871.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES,

Brushes
Combs
Cosmetics
Dentifrices
Essences.
Eau de Cologne.
Lavender Waters.
Hair Lotions.
Hair Oils.
Pomades.
Soaps
Sponges

TOILET SUITES AND SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.

Details furnished, free, on application by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHOICE MANILLA CHEROOTS.

The Consignment just received fully sustains the Company's old reputation of selling the "Best Manillas in India."

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
No. 1 size CORTADOS	Per 1,000	80 0	88 0
No. 1 " HABANOS	"	84 0	92 0
No. 2 " CORTADOS	"	43 0	48 0
No. 2 " HABANOS	"	45 0	50 0
No. 3 " HABANOS	"	40 0	45 0

ALSO A SUPPLY OF THE RARE BRANDS, Caballero, Imperial, Regalia, and Veguero, the "ne plus ultra" of Cigars.

Smokers' Materials of all kinds.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY, No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of three strong Padows or Cotton loading Boats, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will put up to public auction at 4 P.M. at Custom House Bunder at the instructions of the receiver and manager of the estate of Ranchordass Megjee, deceased. Three strong padows or cotton loading boats complete, now lying at the Custom House Bunder, each 80 to 90 Bombay candies, Nos. 3310—3554 & 3309. Also one old boat about 60 candies, lying at Tank Bunder.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th November, 1871.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a single BROUGHAM and HARNESS, almost new, and an excellent HORSE.—Apply to the STEWARD, (DOMINGO) Byculla Club.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day: Charge, Horse Rs. 1. Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period.

BIERS & Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE, INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c., at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S DEPOT, Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street, INDIAN CONDIMENTS and PRESERVES, in great varieties, consisting as follows:—

Mango Chutney, in Bottles
Mild ditto ditto
Cashmere ditto ditto
Bengal ditto ditto
Madras ditto ditto
Lucknow ditto ditto
Curry Powder ditto
Ditto Paste ditto
Mullagatawny ditto ditto
Mango Fruit ditto
Ripe Mango ditto
Pineapple ditto
Mango Pickle ditto

Lime Pickle, in Bottles
Nepaul Chilly ditto
Nepaul Pepper, in 2 oz. bottles,
Tapp Sauce, in pints
Mango Pickle, in jar
Ditto ditto keg
Mango Preserves, in jars
Gowaver Jelly, in pots
Mango ditto ditto
Roselle ditto ditto
Mango Jam ditto
China Preserves of all sorts, &c. &c.

Orders for India, England, and the Continent will be duly executed. The Trade will be supplied on the most liberal Terms.

FOR SALE, AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK AND PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO, SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office Fort, Bombay.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only true antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each

W. Y. WRIGHT & Co.,
Southwark, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, Via SUEZ CANAL.

The Russian Steam Navigation Trading and Odessa Railway Company have established a regular service between Odessa and Bombay.

IN accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400-Horse Power, 2,210 Tons, Captain Grekke, is expected here about the 10th of January next, and will have quick despatch.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February last, a direct Goods service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburgh, at reduced rates. For Freight, &c., apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th November 1871.

THE GREGORYS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE FOR NATIVE FAMILIES TO-NIGHT,

When a selection will be made by the above talented and popular Troupe from the most attractive acts in their Repertoire.

EARLY APPLICATION FOR RESERVE CHAIRS must be made to SOUNDY and Co., Fort.

Admission Rs. 3, 2, and 1. Children, half price.
Doors open at 8-15; commence at 9. Carriages for 11.

NOTICE!

In compliance with numerous applications there will be A MID-DAY PERFORMANCE, for the convenience of Suburban Residents and Children, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, Dec. 2nd, commencing at 3 o'clock and terminating at 5. The Gregorys will also perform TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, when a variety of new and attractive feats, &c., will be introduced.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of Members of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be HELD in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 8th December 1871, at 5 P.M.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. BIRDWOOD, Secretary, Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 29th November 1871.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE VEERUMGAUM EXTENSION.

The LINE is now OPEN for PASSENGER, PARCELS and GOODS TRAFFIC.

The rate for half-pressed Cotton, Veerumgaum to Bombay, is Rs. 33 per ton of 27 Bengal Maunds.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Camp Veerumgaum, 29th November 1871.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK.— NOTICE.—The Committee of the London and Bombay Bank have to request the Shareholders to attend a MEETING to be held on SATURDAY next, the 2nd day of December 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M., on the 1st Storey of the House No. 4, in Meadow Street, belonging to Dinshawjee Maneckjee Petit, Esquire, for the purpose of hearing what the Committee have to propose in regard to the proceedings to be adopted in Bombay and London against the Directors and others concerned in the misappropriation of their Subscribed Capital, as also regarding a Petition to be made both to the High Court in Bombay and to the House of Lords.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE.—The ADVERTISEMENT that has appeared for the last two days in the *Bombay Gazette* from this Department is CANCELLED.

Till further Notice the RATES via TURKEY will remain UNCHANGED, and 10 word International Telegrams will be accepted by all routes at the former rates.

By Order,
ROBERT BOTELER,
Asst. Supt. in Charge, Government Telegraph Office.

Bombay, 29th November 1871.

EXOTIC SEED.—The Undersigned has the honour to request, that any Government Officials, or Private Gentlemen, who desire to be SUPPLIED with EXOTIC SEED for next SEASON'S SOWING, will have the goodness to send INDENTS to this Office, in the following Form, and not later than the 20th proximo, after which no Indents can be arranged for.

A. Thos. MOORE, Major,
Acting Cotton Commissioner.

Cotton Commissioner's Office, Bombay 28th November 1871.

Variety.	Quantity required. Cwt.	Qr.	lbs.	To what place to be forwarded, on arrival.	Remarks.

Date—
Station— ——Signature

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of VOLKART BROTHERS, veritable GRUYERE CHEESE, in pieces of about 70 lbs., at 14 annas per lb.; ITALIAN FIGS, in boxes of about 20 and 10 lbs., for Rupees Six and Three, for Cash.

FOR SALE, Schroeder's PIANOS.—Apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS.

ENAMELLED WARE;

Cups and Saucers, Dishes, Tumblers, Jugs, Basins, &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICE OF BOMBAY PUBLICS.

BURRA TUMASHA!

YOU NOT HEAR NEWS!
AHRE-E-E!! THERE IS GRAND NAUTCH
AT
GRANT ROAD ROYAL THEATRE,
MONDAY EVENING,
ON FOURTH (4th) DAY OF THE DECEMBER, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST
FOR
DAVE CARSON SAHIB
HAVE ARRIVING IN THE BOMBAY FROM
LOFTY ALTITUDES OF HIMALAYAS
BOUNDED BY
E'SNOWY RANGE AND INCOME-TAX.

TICKET can be get at Company of SOUNDY & Co., But *of course*, must give H. M. coin of realm Rs. four (4 rupees) for cognizance such

PUCKA TUMASHA.

Unfortunate peoples that have not wealthy progenitors, can behold at distance for

RUPEES MUCH LESS.

Therefore, I hope you long life and progression, for consider this my application on behalf of

DAVE CARSON SAHIB.

And your honor's humble Petitioner will ever more pray, &c., &c., *of course*.

I have honour to be,
Your Honor's most obedient and humble Servant,
DAVE-E KAR-SEN.

N.B.—No connection Keshub Chunder-Sen.

NOTICE.—NEWSPAPERS.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to remind Subscribers to Newspapers and Periodicals that Renewal Orders for 1872 should reach them by the end of the current month, in order that there may be no break in the supplies.

They also take the opportunity of inviting new Subscriptions, and would point out that by their uniform system of advance payment they are enabled to undertake the supply on the lowest possible terms.

Newspapers are posted direct from England to addresses in India, thus avoiding any delay in Bombay. Magazines are sent in T., V., & Co.'s weekly cases via Southampton, and forwarded by post from Bombay; by this means they can be supplied much more cheaply than if sent from London by post.

Subscription Lists, giving all particulars, may be had upon application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

2nd November 1871.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS, 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI- HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50. The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

NOTICES.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE BOYS' SCHOOL ON THURSDAY, 30th NOVEMBER 1871.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Pianoforte Solo	"Overture from Don Juan"	Mozart.
Song	"The Arab's Farewell to his favourite Steed"	Blockley.
Glee	"Awake, Æolian Lyre"	Danby.
Lectoor	"The Babes in the Wood," Part 2	Artemus Ward.
Song	"The Death of Nelson"	Braham.
Duet	"The Convent Bells"	Blockley.
Song	"The Highland Bride"	Carpenter.
Trio	"O Memory"	H. Leslie.
Comic Song	"The Captain de Wellington Boots"	G. W. Hunt.

PART II.

Pianoforte Solo	"Fantasia Brillante"	Sonambula.
Duet	"Love and War"	T. Cooke.
Song	"The Skipper and his Boy"	V. Gabriel.
Recitation	"Sergeant Buzfuz"	C. Dickens.
Song	"Goodbye, Sweetheart, Goodbye"	Hatton.
Glee	"Here in Cool Grott"	Earl Mornington
Song	"The Village Blacksmith"	Weiss.
Comic Song	"The Weepin' Willer"	Harry Clifton.
A Toast	"The Girl I love in England"	Anonymous.

"God Save the Queen."

No charge is made for admission to these Entertainments, but a collection will be made between the Parts in aid of the Institution, which is in need of much support. The Secretary will also be happy to reserve seats for persons intimating to him *in writing, before 3 o'clock of the day of the Concert*, their intention of being present.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY SAW MILLS.— We are prepared to execute ORDERS for First-class MOULMEIN TEAK SCANTLINGS of ordinary sizes, at Rs. 2-8 per Cubic Foot.

W. NICOL & Co.

20th November 1871.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.—This COTTON GIN, having been perfected in England, cleans Cotton of every description more efficiently and rapidly than any of the Gins now in use.

A 30-Inch Gin has been put up in our Iron Works at Byculla, where it can be seen at work on reference to Mr. ROBSON, the Manager.

Particulars as to Price, &c., may be obtained on application at our Metal Mart, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Western India.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Undersigned, having been authorized by Government to invite TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the BRANCH LINE, about twenty-two miles in length, from VEERUMGAUM to PATREE, begs to announce that the Plans and Quantities with Schedules of the General Conditions and Forms of Tender, will be ready at the Office of the Chief Resident Engineer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay, for inspection by Contractors, on and after the 1st DECEMBER next; and that Tenders, on the prescribed Form, for the execution of the works, will be received by him up to the 11th December.

2. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. CURREY,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 22nd November 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for a SUPPLY of CLOTHING, consisting of Woollen, Blue Drill, and White Longcloth Coats and Trousers, Turkey Red and Blue Turbans, Leather Belts and Badges, for the use of the Servants of the Company for one year.

Deliveries of the Clothing must commence on the 15th January and be completed by the 29th February 1872.

Full particulars, with patterns of the articles required, and information of the numbers of each, will be given on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders must be sent to the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, not later than the 6th proximo.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Persons whose Tenders may be accepted will be required to lodge, as security for the fulfilment of the same, a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the aggregate value of the Clothing to be supplied by them.

Wm. WARDEN MORICE.

Bombay, Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 16th November 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities as the Company may require, for one year, of well-seasoned Moulmein or (and) Rangoon TEAK TIMBER, in Square Logs, Sound and Straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, at the rate of not less than between 250 and 300 tons per month, commencing from the 1st day of January 1872.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify whether of Moulmein or Rangoon, and the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on THURSDAY, the 30th November next.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 11th October 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OIL AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT OIL, CASTOR OIL, and COTTON WASTE, required by the Company for TWELVE MONTHS, commencing the 1st day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered, the annual consumption, averaging about 420 tons of Cocoanut Oil, 460 tons of Castor Oil, and 160 tons of Cotton Waste. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tender for Oil or Cotton Waste," as the case may be, and which must specify the rate per cwt., delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 13th January 1872.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 in Cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same find security equal to 10 per cent. of the estimated aggregate amount of such Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Wm. WARDEN MORICE.

Stores Office, Byculla, 24th November 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of SIX HUNDRED TONS, more or less, of STEAM COAL, to be DELIVERED at the LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION in such quantities as may from time to time be required during eight months, from the date of acceptance of the Contract.

Tenders should be sent in, on or before the 4th proximo, to the address of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, with the following endorsement on the Covers:—"Tender for the supply of Steam Coal."

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Exec Engineer's Office, Municipality, Bombay, 25th Nov. 1871.

ROBERT BROWN, PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,

22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fixing of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given:—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Shank's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.

Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.

Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Rool Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

THIRTEEN YEARS' ESTABLISHMENT.

P. BYRAMJEE, HOUSE AGENT, 22, RAMPART ROW,

ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.

Please see LIST of BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, and RESIDENCES, in Monday's, and Thursday's *TIMES of INDIA and BOMBAY GAZETTE.*

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY OF BOMBAY, will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on MONDAY the 4th day of December 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider—

1. Letter from Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Ravenscroft, No. 3239, General Department, dated 8th November 1871, transmitting the following papers:—

Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the present condition of the Finances of the Bombay Municipality, and the efficacy of the action of the Controller (with Appendices.)

Letter from Mr. A. T. Crawford, No. 4996, dated 26th October 1871, offering his explanation on the above.

Letter from Mr. W. Maidment, Controller of Municipal Accounts, No. 1912, dated 27th October 1871, submitting his explanation on the above.

2. Letter from Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Ravenscroft, No. 3360 of 1871, dated 16th November 1871, forwarding Government Resolution on the Report of Mr. Hope's Committee regarding the state of Municipal Finances, and the explanation furnished thereon by the late Municipal Commissioner and the Controller of Municipal Accounts.

3. Letter from Acting Chief Secretary to Government, General Department, No. 3432, dated 22nd November 1871, forwarding copy of a Government Resolution on the subject of the resignation of Mr. Maidment.

4. Letter from the Accountant General, No. G—3107 of 1871-72, dated 22nd November 1871, requesting to be furnished with a copy of the Report of the Meetings of the Justices with reference to Mr. Hope's Committee's Report and the Orders of the Bombay Government thereon.

On the Resolution of Government censuring the late Commissioner and Controller, it will be proposed by Mr. H. Maxwell, and seconded by Mr. Narayen Vasudevjee, "That this Bench, while acknowledging, with regret, the justice of the censures on the late Commissioner and Controller, recorded in the Resolution of Government, is of opinion that the state of confusion into which the Municipal finances have been allowed to fall might have been avoided if the Government of Bombay had consented to appoint the Committee of Inquiry asked for by the Justices in 1869, or if the Bench itself had been composed wholly of residents and ratepayers, of Bombay, and had possessed the power of controlling the financial administration of the Municipality."

On Mr. Ravenscroft's letter regarding Mr. Hope's appointment, it will be proposed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, and seconded by Captain G. F. Henry, "That with reference to Mr. Ravenscroft's letter of the 27th November, promising Government will, with 'as little delay as possible, introduce into the Legislative Council a short Act to provide for the performance of the duties of Controller at a less charge to the Municipal Fund,' the Bench desires once more to accord its conviction that the appointment of a Committee of Justices, with power to control the Municipal Expenditure, is absolutely necessary to secure real economy, and that, without such a Committee, the Bench feels it cannot be expected to fulfil the duties entrusted to it by Act II. of 1865."

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 24th November 1871.

AFTER the disposal of the above Business, the following will be considered:—

Letter from Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Ravenscroft, No. 3490 of 1871, General Department, dated 27th November 1871, on the subject of the appointment of Mr. Hope to act as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and on the abolition of the Office of Controller.

Dr. T. G. Hewlett will move—

"That Captain Tulloch, R.E., Executive Engineer, be allowed six months' leave of absence on medical certificate from the date of his departure from Bombay."

F. S. LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 27th November 1871.

NEW INLAND POSTAGE PAPER, TO FOLD ONCE, WITH THE SQUARE ENVELOPE,

weighing under Half-a-Tola.

Attention is respectfully directed to the above, which supplies a want experienced by many.

AN ELEGANT, SUBSTANTIAL PAPER, WITH A PLEASANT SURFACE, FOR THE HALF ANNA POSTAGE.

5 quires of Paper and 100 Envelopes, Rs. 2-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,

By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA.
In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

Sole Agent in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Menist, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless .... Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions .... 20 to 150
Gold do. do. do. .... 60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from .... 5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from .... 10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branch—Simla.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,

No. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

HAS the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Bombay, that he has received a nice and beautiful stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY direct from London and Geneva, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, repeating and 15 days' Watches; also to match, Gold and Silver Chains of the well known manufacturers of London, consisting of 9, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and Alberts of the latest choice and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoise-shell, Canary Birds, Singing Boxes, playing and singing one and two at a time. Clocks for Offices and Dining-rooms, Schools and Cook-rooms, ordered out from Messrs. HOLLOWAY & Co. of London' and CARTWRIGHT & Co. of the same place.

Electric Clocks, going three at a time, put to any distance from each other.

Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month, and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just the pieces for a hall, all of them striking hours and half hours, also One Year Marble Time-pieces.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and any other mechanical pieces, carefully undertaken, and finished within the shortest delay possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

RUSSELL AND CO., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

G. NICOLL & CO., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay

ROWLAND & CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED, a NEW STOCK of Hunting, Racing, Postilion, and Boys' Saddles; Side Saddles with and without leaping heads; Girls' Saddles with guards; Boys' and Girls' Pilches; Spanish Chairs for Children; Weymouth, Pelham, Snaffle, Racing, and Poney Bridles; Flat and Round Ladies' Bridles; Flat, Round, Standing, and Cavescns Martingales; Web and Cape Girths; Girth and Saddle Numdahs; Stirrup Leathers and Irons; Military Bridles and Breastplates; Regimental Holsters with Flounces; Crimean Wallets; Officers' Sword Belts with Sabertaches; Breaking Cavesons with Reins; Plated and Brass Mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness; Flat and Round Carriage and Buggy Reins; Patent and Brown Collars; Saving or False Collars; Robinson's Head Collars; Speedy Cut Boots; Kersey and Prince's Check Horse Clothing; Dark and Fawn Striped Quarter Rugs; Riding and Driving Bits and Snaffles; Ladies' and Gent's Hunting, Riding, and Driving Whips; Whip Sockets and Rein Holders; Fancy Whalebone Rosettes of sizes; Cigar Cases; Fancy Walking and Riding Canes; Carriage Mats, assorted colours; Morocco Courier Bags; Ladies' Japanned Trunks with Trays; solid and plain Leather Portmanteaus; Double Expanding Leather Coat Cases; Enamelled and Leather Leggings; Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Scissors, and Horse-scrapers; Harris's Jet, Composition, and Polishing Paste; and an assortment of other articles very numerous to mention, for which inspection is invited.—Charges Moderate.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

By Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo, K.P., G.C.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I., *Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government; the East India and E. B. Railways; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies;*

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
Ecclesiastical Furniture Suppliers.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
52, Old Broad Street, London.
97, Rue de Richelieu, Passage Princes (Ancien Passage Mires), Paris.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. Lazarus & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. Lazarus, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz.:—

Good Work with unadulterated Materials.
Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.
Uniform Scale of Charges.
Strict and competent Supervision.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention:—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherché in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail; yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co., humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS,

Throughout India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLE.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Home Novelties, they have made up, on their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at this time in England.

It is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and power of skilful manipulation contributes, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruder sex.

The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develope the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other requisites so specially arranged, as to admit of easy and graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Table is obviated, the interest and excitement of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. From these considerations the "Alexandra Table" has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and has already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first families of the British Aristocracy.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of Billiard, Battue, and Bagatelle may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

Billiard Cushions Renovated.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS

THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,
WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener. Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each. Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Billiard Table Manufacturers, Calcutta.
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (registered).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

Price per Bottle—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

NOTICES.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
OF
SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,
HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT
THEIR STUDIO IN RAMPART ROW
WILL BE OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, 13th NOVEMBER.
SITTINGS from 9 A.M. till 4 P.M.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S well known PHOTOGRAPHS of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, ALWAYS ON VIEW; and being all kept arranged in books may easily be inspected.

Photographs of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran, are IN PREPARATION, and will shortly be ready.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that they will be prepared to execute ORDERS for COLOURING in all its Branches, from the Smallest Miniature to the Size of Life, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons.

Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, November, 1871.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony; and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and CHEST, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy; they do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.

The great remedy for these disorders in Adults and Children can now be administered in the form of A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.

TESTIMONIAL.

"Batley, January 26, 1869.

"Sir,—One of my children, aged two years and four months, being troubled with worms, I was induced to try your Bon Bons. I purchased some from Mr. B. Whitaker, Chemist of Batley, and after taking two only, she voided nine large worms. Two days after another dose, she again voided three more; three of them, the worst, measuring from 8 to 9 inches each in length. I consider them a most invaluable remedy, and should be tried by all suffering from worms.

"To Mr Keating, "London." (Signed) "JOHN STENSON.
"Witness, B. Whitaker."

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

This POWDER is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Mosquitos, and every other species of insect.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

☞ The Public are particularly requested to observe, that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE, WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

BOMBAY, No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
BORDEAUX, No. 29, ALLEES DE TOURNY.

Just Landed ex s.s. ORLANDO, BRITISH MONARCH and ROODEE.

		Qts.	Pts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT by Moline & Co.	per doz. Rs.	5 12	3 12
AITKINS' BEER	"	5 0	...
OLD TOM—(Swaine and Boord's)	"	15 0	...
HOLLAND GIN—15 large Flasks	"	23 0	...
" 12 small "	"	...	14 0
CHAMPAGNE—Extra quality, Dry by E. J. Brand & Co., Rheims	"	38 0	21 0
VERMOUTH—(Noilly Prat & Co.)	"	...	7 0

B. & S. have also just received a consignment of AUSTRALIAN WINES, ex STAR OF INDIA, from Melbourne:—

		Qts.	
CHAPELAS	per doz. Rs.	14 0	
BURGUNDY	"	15 0	...
RIESLING	"	13 0	...
MEDOC	"	12 0	...

Orders from Up-country for Goods of all descriptions will be promptly and carefully attended to.

FOR SALE, OTAREL DUPUY & Co.'s BRANDY, at Rs. 22 per dozen.—Apply to

PLANQUE, VINAY, & Co.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

We have received, ex ROODEE, a further consignment of this brand.

Cases containing 1 doz. Quarts .... Rs. 40 each.
Ditto 2 " Pints .... 43 "

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1871.

FOR SALE, the Undersigned have received the following CONSIGNMENT of ITALIAN WINES from Naples, in cases of one dozen each.

Marsala, Florio Inghitterra	Rs. 16 per dozen.
Do. Florio Italia	" 16 "
Do. Ingham's	" 16 "
Lagrima, White	" 16 "
Do. Red	" 12 "
Do. Christi Sparkling	" 30 "
Falerno, White	" 16 "
Do. Red	" 16 "
Capri, Red	" 12 "

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON, & Co.'s	
Brandy	Rs. 25 per doz.
Sherry	" 25 "
GORDON'S	
Brown Sherry	" 24 "
LARRONDE FRERE'S	
St. Julien	" 12 "
Margaux	" 15 "
Chateau Lafite	" 20 "
Superior Old Cognac	" 25 "
W. McEWAN'S	
Beer, Quarts	" 4-8 "
Ditto Pints	" 2-8 "

REMINGTON & Co.

THE Undersigned have for SALE, at their Godowns, the following:—

EXSHAW'S BRANDY, No. 1	Rs. 33 per doz.
MARGAUX CLARET	14 "
CURCIER AND AUDIT'S BRANDY	20 "
PARTICIPATION CHARENTAISE—	
BRANDY, Blue Label	19 "
" Yellow "	23 "
" Pink "	26 "
" White "	29 "
Salt's Beer, in quarts	5 "

Messrs. E. W. Reilly & Co.'s GUNS and RIFLES, breech-loading, and REVOLVERS.

Lawrence's No. 3 Grain GUNPOWDER, in cases of 25 Tins of 1 lb. each.

Also the following CARRIAGES—

A Landau, by H. Black & Son, London.
A Canoe Barouche, on C Springs, by Messrs. Ness Brothers.
A do. by R. Ness, Senr., suitable for one or two Horses.
A few Sets Silver-mounted Single HARNESS.

FORBES & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

SPINNING shares steady; Land shares declining; and Government Paper weak.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ℘ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	652½
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	185
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	90
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ℘ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,435
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	128
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	790
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	355

CALCUTTA.—25TH NOVEMBER.

Government Securities:—

4 per cents were enquired after, and some purchases effected at Rs. 99-4, or 0-12 discount. The market closed firm.

5½ per cents were in demand at Rs. 111.

In shares:—

Lower Assam Tea Co.'s shares were bought at Rs. 15.

A transaction in Punkabaree Tea Co.'s shares was reported at Rs. 88.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 25th Nov. 1871.

Open 326½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	40,920	2	7
Merchandize	61,045	15	8
Earth Train	596	0	0
Electric Telegraph	433	8	0
Total Rs.	102,965	10	3

Corresponding week in November, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	36,044	0	0
Merchandize	48,061	14	3
Electric Telegraph	316	15	0
Total Rs.	[illegible]	13	3
Increase	18,572	13	0

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—29TH NOVEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 28th November, 5-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 18 minutes.

Via Turkey, 28th November, 3-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 21 hours 45 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 29th November, 1-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 58 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 28th November, 10-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 25 hours 45 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 29th November, 10-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 57 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 29th November, 7-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 35 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 28th to 9 P.M. of the 29th November is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	5 44	0 2
" Galle	9 47	8 25
" Kurrachee	1 21	0 3
" Madras	0 47	0 8

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 29th Nov., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 29th Nov., 12-25 P.M.; via Turkey, 28th Nov., 4-22 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 29th Nov, 11-46 A.M.; via Turkey, 28th Nov., 6-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—29TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s. to £3
	Seeds	£2 10s 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships "	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship.
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Valunthory	Valoopoolay	Jaffna, Nov. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Ispahan (s)	Osborne	Bussora.
	Mula (s)	Hanna	Juddah & Hoodooda.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Annie Frost, Smith, to Bimlipatam.

Steamer Malacca, Bernard, to China, &c.

Ship Jumna, Laing, to Calcutta.

The steamer Koina, to Juddah and Hoodooda, began to load yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel	Commander	From
25	Lafontaine (s)	Billard	Havre, Aug. 11.
26	Sumatra	Gibson	Cardiff, May 17.
	Emblehope (s)	Jos	London, Oct. 8.
	Arabia (s)	Lewis	Camorta, Nov. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel		
25	Russia (s)		
	Alabama		
	Teazer		
26	City of Poonah (s)		
	Gondola		
	Albertine		
	Sagof		

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel	Commander	From
25	Indus (s)	Greaves	Calcutta.
	Himalaya (s)		Rangoon.
26	Patna (s)		Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel		Destination
25	Indus (s)		Suez.
25	Peterberg (s)		Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—29TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European, 5 cases medicine, M. Koossl.

Sir Walter Scott, 110 kegs iron nails, H. Momedally.

FROM LONDON.

Sir Walter Scott, 75 crates earthenware, D. Jaisraz.

Saladin, 3 cases walking sticks, M. Lookmanjee.

Ispahan, s, 12 bales printing paper, the L. A. and A. Co.; 60 cases geneva and 26 cases brandy, Aleen, Riebe, and Co.

Strathclyde, s, 6 cases billiard tables, Bodger and Hibbert.

Prince Regent, 290 old deal planks, A. R. Dada.

British Monarch, 2,775 bars and 179 bundles bar iron, Manockjee and Pestonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—29TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British Princess, 50 bales cotton, L. Dattoo.

Eastern Light, 85 bales cotton, N. Gunesdass; 180 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 1,010 bundles galls, S. Vagjee.

Prince Regent, 50 bales cotton, M. Heerjee; 8 bales cotton, E. Noordin and Co.; 100 bales cotton, E. Lallbhoy; 143 bales cotton, S. Nathoomul; 100 bales cotton, M. Jamsetjee; 200 cwts. horns, H. Noor Mahomed.

The Foundling, 400 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2 bales cotton, Adams and Kennedy; 44 bales cotton, S. Ramchunder; 45 bales cotton, B. Canjee; 40 bales cotton, G. Vajasunker; 40 bales cotton, V. Gallashunker.

Stephensons, s., 10 cases peacock feathers, M. Vituldass; 300 bales cotton, N. Poonjaram; 52 bales cotton, G. Sooonderjee; 1,300 bundles coir yarn, S. Wagjee; 25 cases benjamin, K. Peerbhoy.

Deccan, s., 50 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 205 bales wool, M. Thackersey; 175 bales wool, N. Khuttao; 60 bales wool, Lyon & Co.; 30 bales wool, F. M. Dama; 40 bales wool, J. D. Vurria; 21 cases gum, P. Jewraj; 93 bales cotton, N. Soonderjee; 35 bales wool, H. G. Hooson & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan, s, 9 cases fishmaws, R. Alladinbhoy; 100 boxes tea, Sir Charles Forbes & Co; 4 cases peacock feathers, N. Gangjee; 9 pieces elephant teeth, K. Nansee; 1 bale woolen carpet, R. L. Sothern & Co.; 3 bales hides, H. G. Hooson & Co; 5 cases cardamoms, K. Alladinbhoy; 20 bales hides and skins and 2 bags seeds, B. I. S. N. & Co.; 1 package tortoise shells, N. Gangjee,; 2 boxes silk, A. Habibbhoy; 191 packages coffee and 3 cases cardamoms, B. I. S. N. & Co; 47 bundles deer horns, W. Chandabhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Egitto, s, 7 bales hides and 9 bags coffee, Browning & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Deccan, s, 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Egitto, s, 75 bags hemaz, A. M. Ebram; 90 bales hides and skins, S. Abdoola and Co.; 10 cases cassia, 20 boxes preserve, and 1 pot cassia oil, A. M. Ebram.

FOR HAVRE.

Deccan, s, 100 bales cotton, M. Thackersee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malacca, s., 20 bales twist and 100 bundles fishmaws, C. Ebram; 11 bags coolinjee seeds, C. Nusservanjee; 45 bales cotton, W. Cunnd; 30 bales cotton, A. Habibhoy; 75 bales cotton, K. Hurmookroy; 25 chests Malwa opium, N. Kessowjee; 11 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon; 4 cases wax, J. Peerbhoy; 23 chests Malwa opium, R. Alladinbhoy; 32 chests Malwa opium, T. Setaram.

Oriental, s., 2 packages khismess, 10 packages kutoonjee, and 27 packages cloves, A. H. G. Hoosen.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malacca, s., 13 chests Malwa opium, G. Runchord.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 29.

Hicks, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from St. Thomas' Mount.

Wilkinson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on promotion, from Meerut.

Borradaile, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on sick leave, from Ahmednuggur.

Kaye, Brigader General, Royal Artillery, to appear before a medical board, from Mooltan.

DEPARTURE.—NOVEMBER 29.

Beddek, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to Deolalee.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

The uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half Year "	" 24	" 28	" 38
Three Months "	" 14	" 16	" 21
One Month "	" 5	" 6	" 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

IN the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FISCHER—November 29th, Mrs. Ferdinand Fischer, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALDREY—November 23rd, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Chas. T. A. Baldrey, of a son.

BIALLO-BLOTZKY—November 24th, at Morar, the wife of Frederick Biallo-Blotzky, of a daughter.

BELCHAMBERS—November 24th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. R. Belchambers, of a son.

CRAIK—November 24th, at No. 8, Harrington Street, the wife of William Craik, Esq., of a son.

TRENCHARD—November 24th, at Shahjehanpore, the wife of G. Trenchard, Mess Sergeant, The Royal Regiment, of a daughter.

WARD—November 23rd, at Agra, the wife of Mr. J. A. Ward, E. I. Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

WALLIS-EDWARDS—November 22nd, at Trinity Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. Dr. Murphy, Margaret Henriette, eldest daughter of John Edwards, Esq., to Henry William, second son of Henry Montague Wallis, Esq., of Tulse-Hill, Surrey.

KINLOCH—LEADER—November 23rd, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. William Spencer, Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. Thomas A. Rambart, Charles William Kinloch, Esq., of Allygurh, to Catherine Jane, eldest daughter of the late Major W. Leader, 5th M. N. I.

DEATH.

HERON—November 22nd, at Monghyr, Mr. Robert Heron, aged 24 years 5 months and 7 days.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from November 1, 1871 .. ..Rs. 44

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1871.

THE *Saturday Review* has made the portentous discovery that the assassination of Mr. Justice Norman is one of the fruits of Lord Cornwallis's permanent settlement of the land in Bengal. And the proof thereof is in this wise. The Mussulman peasantry of Eastern Bengal are discontented, because the permanent settlement "has ousted them from the possession of the soil." Political discontent makes them fanatical in their religion; fanaticism breeds assassins; and so the whole history of the murder of Mr. Norman is explained. The slender foundation for this new reproach to the memory of poor Lord Cornwallis is to be found in the statement made by one whom the *Saturday* calls "the writer of an excellent criticism on Mr. Hunter's volume in the *Cornhill Magazine*," that "the more fanatical preachers of the Mohammedan peasant's faith allure him by promising the immediate advent of a Kingdom of Heaven in which there will be no landlords and no tenants." On turning to the very interesting paper in the *Cornhill*, the authorship of which has been without sufficient reason attributed to Sir Henry Maine, we find that the actual words of the writer are even stronger than those used by his commentator in the *Saturday Review*. He says—

> "We have ourselves no doubt that the true grievance to which the Wahabee preachers address themselves with advantage is neither educational nor official, but agrarian. We, too, like Mr. Hunter, have seen Wahabee documents and notes of Wahabee sermons. They, of course, contained much which Mr. Hunter has found in them; but they contained something else, on which he places comparatively slight stress. They certainly spoke of the danger and dishonour of living under an infidel government. They called for a sacred war, and predicted its success. The 'Kingdom of Heaven is at hand,' they said; but then they added, 'in that kingdom there will be neither landlord nor tenant.' That strange blunder, the Cornwallis settlement of Bengal, which placed a peasantry with ancient rights under an extemporised landed proprietary, is the real root of this dangerous movement. The Wahabees have their chief success in Eastern Bengal, simply through the accidental circumstance that in Eastern Bengal a Mahometan peasantry is at the mercy of Hindoo landlords."

Little as we know of the state of feeling among the Mussulman peasantry of Bengal, it is impossible to avoid the suspicion that that love of dogmatizing which is conspicuous in the writings of Anglo-Indian officials has led the author of the *Cornhill* essay to frame a theory out of the flimsiest materials. The central doctrine of the Mohammedan religion is the equality of all men in the sight of Heaven; and, when a Wahabee missionary tells his hearers that "in the Kingdom of Heaven there will be neither landlord nor tenant," it is natural to suppose that he does not mean to make any distinct reference to the land laws of Bengal, but merely appeals to that sentiment which in all countries and through all generations has lightened the toil of the most wretched of mankind, that there must be another world in which the distinctions of rich and poor will be done away with. The interpretation put upon the preacher's text by the critic of the *Cornhill* is as forced as if one were to argue that the Christian religion condemns matrimony in this world, because Christ said, "In the Kingdom of Heaven there shall be neither marrying nor giving in marriage." But, leaving this question to be settled by the learned in such matters, we cannot too earnestly denounce as inaccurate and unjust the bold assertion that the permanent settlement brought about any change for the worse in the condition of the Mohammedan peasantry of Lower Bengal. The truth is, that nothing could possibly be worse than the state of the lower classes of the agricultural population of Bengal in the times preceding the new era connected with the name of Lord Cornwallis. Here, for instance, is Dr. Hunter's description of the way in which the peasantry were treated by the Mussulman lieutenants of the Emperor of Delhi. "The first public wrong," he says, "on which the Mohammedan *aristocracy* arraign the British Government is, that we obtained the administration of Bengal from a Mussulman Emperor on the understanding that we would carry out the Mussulman system, and that as soon as we found ourselves strong enough we broke through this engagement. Our reply is, that, when we came to look into the Mohammedan Administration of Bengal, we found it so one-sided, so corrupt, so absolutely shocking to every principle of humanity, that we should have been a disgrace to civilisation had we retained it. We can prove, from the records of every district, that revenue was the sole object of the Mussulman Government. Almost all the functions of Administration were heaped upon the Collectors of the Land Tax, and they might do pretty much as they pleased so long as they discharged their revenue. The people were oppressed in order that the landholder might have his rent, and were plundered in order that the landholder's servants might become rich. Complaint against wrong was useless.' The truth is, that, under the Mohammedans, Government was an engine for enriching the few, not for protecting the many. It never seems to have touched the hearts or moved the consciences of the rulers, that a vast population of husbandmen," themselves faithful believers in Islam, "was toiling bare-backed in the heat of summer and in the rain of autumn, in order that a few families in each district might lead lives of luxurious ease. It is only after we had begun to break away from the system which we had virtually engaged to uphold, that the existence of the People discloses itself. The greatest wrong which we did to the Mussulman aristocracy was in defining their rights. Up to that period their title had not been permanent, but neither had it been fixed. At a costly sacrifice of the acknowledged claims of the ruling power, we gave them their tenures in perpetuity; but, in doing so, we rendered those tenures inelastic. A race of men accustomed for centuries to the privilege of contemptuous plunder could not, however, learn the peaceful art of managing their estates by the mere stroke of a Governor General's pen. The Mussulman monopoly of rural oppression ceased, and the Resumption Laws thirty years later put a finishing stroke to their fortunes." The effect therefore of the revolution consummated in Bengal by the permanent settlement, injurious as it may have been to the fortunes of the Mussulman nobles and gentry who had been accustomed to live on the plunder of the people, can certainly have done no harm to the peasantry of Bengal. The Settlement did indeed "elevate the Hindoo collectors, who up to that time had held but unimportant posts, to the position of landholders, gave them a proprietary right in the soil, and allowed them to accumulate wealth which would have gone to the Mussulmans under their own rule," but this change can have made no difference to the husbandmen, who, under Mussulman rule, paid land revenue to Hindoo bailiffs appointed by Mussulman landlords to collect the rents of their estates. We do not affirm that in these days the lot of the peasant is an enviable one; but one thing at least is clear, that it was not the Permanent Settlement which first taught the Bengali husbandman to mourn his subjection to a grasping landlord.

The writer in the *Cornhill* insidiously attempts to make more capital out of the supposed relationship of cause and effect between the Permanent Settlement and the assassination of Nr. Norman, by adding the remark—"It is important to observe that the only serious grievance of the Mahomedans has no special or distinctive character, but is shared by a multitude of Hindoos." Now, it is also "important to observe" that the object which certain Anglo-Indian officials have in view, in diligently labouring by direct and indirect means to upset the Permanent Settlement, is not to improve the condition of the peasantry, but merely to secure a large share of the Zemindar's wealth for the State. If the ryots have still any special grievances, let them be redressed; but we believe Mr. Mangles put the case very fairly, when he told the Commons' Committee, last Session, that since Sir J. P. Grant's time the ryots have on the whole had the best of it in their perpetual feuds with the Zemindars. It is for the people of Bengal themselves to determine whether it will be to their advantage to have the land-tax of the province so increased as to realize the dream of the believers in State rights, that it ought to suffice to exempt all the rest of India from taxation. Why it should be considered equitable to compel Bengal to pay all the Imperial taxes, we have never been able to make out. We should have thought, too, that the little experience the Government of India had in Oudh fifteen years ago of the danger of interfering with proprietary rights in order to give effect to a pet theory would have prevented men high in office from attempting to invalidate a compact on the faith of which the fee simple of the land of Bengal has been sold over and over again before coming into the hands of the present landlords. But, as there seems to be an organized agitation to obtain the consent of Government to what would be a flagitious and fatal breach of faith in Bengal, we may be pardoned for quoting here a defence of the Permanent Settlement written by an Anglo-Indian official of the last generation in days when statesmanship had not yet become one of the lost arts in India. Mr. F. J. Shore, one of the best and ablest friends the people of this country ever had, wrote as follows, forty years ago, of the folly of tampering with the permanent settlement:—

> Be the people denominated ryots, zemindars, or any other name, the soil of India is as much *private property* as that of England. Instead of taking a rational view of the matter, founded on common sense and justice, those who have investigated it have been hunting through whole musty Sanscrit books, filled with contradictory dogmas, relative to a state of society which may possibly have existed two thousand years ago, and many of them, the invention of ignorant and stupid pundits, of a nature so absurd, that they cannot be supposed to refer to customs which had any origin but in their own imaginations. What better proof of ownership can be required than hereditary possession, for several successive generations, accompanied by the right to dispose of the land by sale, mortgage, or any other mode? Virtually, it is true, the British Government has made itself proprietor of the land: it is by this authority taxed to the utmost, and sold by public auction if the tax be not paid; but the whole of the business has been one tissue of infamous injustice from beginning to end.
>
> The wisdom of Lord Cornwallis's measure has often been called in question; and a great deal of pseudo-philanthropy has been displayed on the occasion. It is observed, that no proper provision was made to secure the rights of the immediate cultivators, and that this class are not better off in Bengal and Behar than in those provinces to which a permanent settlement has not been extended. This by no means detracts from the wisdom of Lord Cornwallis's measure. While the customs of the country remain unchanged, nothing that any Government can do, can possibly prevent the ryots from being in a state of considerable poverty. The universal system of early marriages must always have the effect, that the population will be constantly pressing on the means of subsistence. The same result is produced here, and by the same cause, as has of late taken place in England. The numbers of the working classes have increased in a greater proportion than that of those who possess skill and capital, or than the capital itself; so that the former are obliged to content themselves with a less return for their labour than they could once realise. If an improved state of agriculture or manufactures be introduced, so as to keep pace with the increase of the population, they will be as well off as before; but if the latter increase faster than the former, every generation must become poorer and poorer. The share of produce they receive may be the same, but there are more people to be supported by it. No earthly power can prevent this. Were Government to annihilate the present proprietors, and divide the lands among the cultivators, it would only arrest the evil for a few years or a generation or two. There are but three ways to remedy it. First, the introduction of skill and capital, so as to increase the productions of the country. Second, the education of the people, so as to induce them to reflect, and impose some restraints on themselves; and, thirdly, a more enlightened system of government.
>
> It is not the permanent settlement that has caused the poverty of the cultivators, which is, however, by no means equal to that of the rack-rented provinces. On the contrary, the existence of large landed proprietors in different parts of Bengal and Behar has its due effect in alleviating the condition of the labouring classes. Most of them, doubtless, endeavour to make the most of their land, and some are occasionally guilty of acts of oppression and extortion, like other landlords in other countries; but the general aspect of those provinces is a sufficient answer to the declaimers against that measure.
>
> The real cause of all this pretended philanthropy for the cultivators of the permanent-settlement provinces is the longing eye which is cast on the wealthy landed proprietors which this beneficial measure has there created. We long to plunder them, and carry the proceeds to the Government treasury; and the loss which Government sustains is bewailed by *first-rate Collectors*. Argument is useless with men of such circumscribed and perverted wisdom; or I might remind them of the infinitely less expense at which the revenue is collected; of the great assistance derived to the police by the existence of these landed proprietors; of the great alleviation which they afford, in the event of any public calamity; such as flood, famine, or general sickness; and, though last not least, endeavour to impress on them the unavoidable truth, that this wealth, which is now so eagerly coveted, would never have grown up, had the rack-renting system been still continued. The state of Bengal and Behar previous to the creation of private property in land (or rather its acknowledgment) by Lord Cornwallis, was one of misery and wretchedness beyond anything which now exist in the upper provinces. Oppressions, both by English and natives, were then practised with greater impunity than in the present day; for the people, particularly in Bengal, are a far more timid race, and less inclined to resist. As to the oppressions and extortions of the great landholders, concerning which *crack Collectors* and *first-rate Secretaries* descant so eloquently, the true remedy will be found, not in plundering the rich, but in establishing a system which would render justice really attainable by the poor.

THE dilatory manner in which the business of this Presidency is conducted by the Governor in Council is being carefully imitated by all the departments of Government in Bombay; and it is notorious amongst merchants and shipping agents here that business transactions with any of the departments cannot be conducted without an amount of unnecessary trouble, annoyance, and delay that is vexatious and expensive. In delivering stores from on board ship to Government, this system of "knowing how not to do it" is most irritating, and days and weeks are lost by shipmasters and ship agents in endeavouring to ascertain which of the numerous departments will take delivery of cargo shipped by the Secretary of State for India. We could mention numerous instances where loss of money and time have been borne by shipowners in consequence of this want of business organisation in the Government departments; but these are now so well known, and so often the subject of conversation in mercantile circles, that we do not think it necessary to relate them. The story of the "Lost Great Gun," told in yesterday's *Gazette*, may be accepted as a typical instance of the way in which shipmasters and consignees are worried out of their lives by the procrastination of Government officials. There is an old but true saying, when speaking of the faults of a master having a prejudicial effect on his subordinates, and that is, "Like master like man"; and we fear that there will be little reform until the arrival of a new Governor and an infusion of new blood into his Council.

THE rates of interest and discount chargeable by the Bank of Bombay were yesterday raised one per cent. all round.

IN consequence of the heavy port dues at Aden, the P. and O. Company have in contemplation a plan for keeping their steamers outside the port of Aden.

THE *Madras Times* considers that though no official announcement has yet been made, there is now no doubt that the Earl of Belmore is to be the next Governor of Madras.

SIR COLLEY SCOTLAND was expected to leave Madras for Bombay by train yesterday The address from the natives of Madras to Sir Colley was presented on Saturday evening.

THE Hon. Messrs. Ellis and Inglis left Allahabad on Monday night for Calcutta, in order to be present at the first meeting of the Supreme Council. Messrs. Clive, Bayley, and Chapman, left at same time, and the train contained the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell also.

THE Rajah of Munder is about to visit Lahore for the purpose of having an interview with the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. His Highness will be accompanied by Mr. Harrison, Assistant Commissioner, and will arrive at Jullunder on the 1st and at Lahore on the 2nd December.

WE (*Madras Times*) learn by private letters from England, from a quarter that may be relied on, that Her Majesty the Queen has had a sharp attack of gout in the hand. It is expected that this will improve Her Majesty's general health, as it now appears probable that her recent ailments have arisen from suppressed gout.

DURING the absence of Mr. Inglis in attendance at the Bengal Legislative Council, Mr. F. O. Mayne, C.B., will officiate as Junior Member of the Board of Revenue, N. W. Provinces; Mr. M. H. Court, C.S.I., will officiate as Commissioner of Allahabad for Mr. Mayne; and Mr. F. M. Lind as Commissioner of Meerut for Mr. Court.

THE Viceroy has appointed Captain E. Newbery, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, for special duty in the Legislative Department, for three months, from the 1st of December. Does this, asks the *Englishman*, foreshadow fresh legislation with regard to the police, or are the debates expected to be of so exciting a character that a police officer is required to keep order?

THE Allahabad paper has the following paragraph:—"We understand there is no truth in the statement that a Bill for imposing a tax on tobacco is to be at once introduced into the Bengal Council. Apparently, however, there has been some talk of such a measure, but it is said that Mr. Campbell does not intend to propose fresh taxation until he sees whether the Income-tax is to taken off, or until the Road Cess Act has begun to work. Whatever the truth may be, we should be glad to see a *bona fide* attempt made to solve the problem of taxing tobacco in India. When the opium revenue breaks down, the Government will assuredly be obliged to turn to a tobacco-tax."

A NATIVE writer in the *Allyghur Institute Gazette* is most enthusiastic in his praises of the Government officials during the late floods at Azimgurh. He says:—"We have witnessed with our own eyes officers rescuing the inhabitants of Azimgurh from the flood, and from this example have been convinced beyond doubt that there is nothing which the English Government will not do to secure the welfare of its subjects. In fact, the conduct of the authorities at the critical period of distress here referred to has solved the mystery as to why God has deprived Hindoostanees of the government of their country, and placed them under the rule of a foreign nation. Had this distress happened in the time of any former governments, the authorities, far from sympathising with the afflictions of the people, would have amused themselves with rowing over the river in barges, witnessing the scene of houses in ruins and a large multitude of people assembled together, and singing songs and poems."

THE *Englishman* says—"It would almost seem as if there existed on the part of those in power a settled determination to crush every approach to the display of an independent spirit by officers of the Government. From the Lieutenant-Governor of a province downwards no quarter is given to anyone whose position gives his utterances any weight, and who happens to express views which are considered popular, or which do not concide with the opinions of Government. The insulting minute on Sir William Muir's Report on the Income-tax; the taunts to which Mr. Cockerell has been subjected in the Council Chamber for daring to condemn a Government measure; the discourteous snubbing which has been administered the head of the Educational Department for venturing to think that the effects of one of Mr. Campbell's reforms would be injurious to the cause he had at heart; the summary suspension of the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta for espousing the cause of the ratepayers against Mr. Hogg, are all instances of this spirit. In one sense we hail this sign of the times with satisfaction. It shows, at all events, that public opinion in India is beginning to make itself felt and feared."

AT the Criminal Sessions yesterday rather a curious case was decided. Govind Narayen, an opium dealer, prosecuted three Hindoos and a Parsee for defrauding him of Rs. 540. One of the prisoners had come to him with the plausible story that on the succession of H. H. Mulharao to the Baroda gaddee, the Prime Minister Bhow Singh had been thrown into prison, while his property was confiscated, but that he had hidden a chest containing bars of gold in a certain field. Govind pricked up his ears at the story, and as business had not been doing very well with him, he indulged in the prospect that his coffers would soon be recuperated from the hidden treasure chest of the imprisoned Prime Minister. He made arrangements to accompany the prisoner and some of his companions to the field to disinter the chest, and he agreed to pay Rs. 540—Rs. 500 to be paid to the owner of the field, and Rs. 40 to defray the expense of carrying the chest to Bombay. The party went in two divisions, one of which, evidently by preconcerted arrangement, set upon the other as highwaymen, and demanded the Rs. 540. But the little melodrama was disturbed by the appearance of the police, who had been let into the secret; and all the characters were marched off to a police court. The box was opened, and the police were amused, but Govind was chagrined, to find that the box contained nothing but mud! The jury found the prisoners guilty of the abetment of cheating, and three were sentenced to two years' imprisonment and one to three. The affair seemed to have been very cleverly conducted.

THE London *Times*, in an article on the dispute between France and China, seems to be anxious to prepare its readers for the possibility of another Chinese war being ere long forced upon England:—"Our own line of policy," says the leading journal, "is very clear. The Protestant missionaries in China do not interfere with the people so persistingly and annoyingly as those of the Catholic Church, but they sometimes make themselves troublesome enough to the authorities, and unfortunately a clause in the treaty gives us a protectorate over them, which seems to make us as a nation responsible for their actions. By insisting on the retention of this clause, which not only gauls the Chinese, but gives the French an excuse for extorting a more mischievous extent of privilege, we place ourselves in the position of the protectors and encouragers of proselytism,—a position we do not attempt to assume in India, where we are not sojourners, but rulers. Supposing, however, the clause protecting the missionaries as such to be erased from the treaty, we should still have the right to guard their lives and property as those of British subjects, and it is hardly fair to ask the Chinese for more than this. We are of opinion, therefore, that this clause of the treaty should be abandoned, and, though concessions are of little avail to conciliate the unreasoning animosities of Asiatics, we should place ourselves in a better position for demanding redress in case of future outrages by doing full justice now. It would, however, be absolutely essential to obtain the co-operation of France in this matter, for unless the French Government ceases to extend special favour to the mission at the same time that we do, we shall gain little or nothing in the way of security or a clear conscience. If the Roman Catholic missions pursue their meddlesome intrigues, riots which the Chinese Government now predict or threaten will break out, and a Chinese mob once roused, will not trouble itself to make a distinction between Catholics and Protestants, between missionaries and merchants. The restraint which is placed by the Pekin Ministry on the populace in the ports is likely only to whet the rage of the mob, and in the meantime the Chinese armaments are growing to gigantic proportions. At any time it may suit the Government to let go the reins and loose the people on the foreigners; or Prince Kung's powers of coercion may fail. We do not wish to take an alarmist tone, but we should warn the country that our relations with China may at any moment bring us to the verge of war. The difficulties may be evaded by a skilful policy, but it would be rash to assume that a resort to a ruder arbitrament may not be forced upon us."

SIR ALEXANDER GRANT, in his address at the opening of the winter session of the University of Edinburgh, spoke in the following terms of the creation of new chairs of Geology and Commercial and Political Economy:—"I congratulate the University on the acquisition of two such men as our new Professors of Geology and of Commercial and Political Economy. Within the last few days we have had to deplore the news of Sir Roderick Murchison's death. But it is the privilege of the great geologists who laboured during the first half of the present century that they left their names engraven on the rocks. Their own science shows that these rocks, like man, have their growth and decay; and yet, in comparison with individual man, they are called 'everlasting.' Such a comparative perpetuity of fame our late kind friend Sir Roderick Murchison has surely attained, both in connexion with the Silurian system, which he was the first to elucidate, and also in connexion with the University of Edinburgh, which he has benefited. No locality could have been more suitable than the romantic city in which we live—romantic by reason of its striking crags and remarkable formations—for the head-quarters of the Murchison Chair of Geology. And no man could have been found more worthy to fill that chair than Mr. Geikie, director of the Geological Survey of Scotland, author of that interesting work on "The Scenery of Scotland, viewed in connexion with its Physical Geology," long a fellow-worker with Sir Roderick Murchison, and who has given a life-long devotion to the science of geology. Nor do I consider it a smaller gain that a science so essentially human, so essentially modern, and which is so much indebted to Scottish genius for its development as political economy, should now for the first time be substantively represented in this country by the appointment of Dr. Hodgson to the Merchant Company's chair. There was probably never a time when there was a more urgent need than at the present moment for the exposition of such laws as Political Economy can show by observation, experience, analogy, and all the forms of reasoning of which science avails itself to be certainly existent beyond dispute as regulating forces in society. One cannot take up a newspaper now without seeing that men are tending in many parts of the world to revert to first principles, or rather to theories which could not be accepted without a complete revision of those doctrines concerning property which have hitherto been generally accepted as first principles. The propositions of the International Association have a charm for some minds, those of the Land and Labour League for others. Republican France, in the teeth of all that has been demonstrated by Bastiat and Chevalier, in spite of the experience of England for a quarter of a century, regardless of the working of the Commercial Treaty itself, is now hankering after a return to protection, and is showing that in affairs where the human will is concerned it is not enough that principles should be once for all laid down, however clearly, but that they require to be inculcated ever afresh, lest they sleep within the ear of mankind." In alluding to the want of secondary schools, Sir A. Grant said—"It remains now for the Government to supply this missing link—first, by inquiring how far the rich educational endowments of Scotland, which have hitherto been greatly misapplied and devoted to pauperizing a section of the people, may be made available for the elevation of Scotland's indigent but gifted children; and secondly, by taking measures to fill up from Imperial resources whatever may be still wanting for this purpose. When this has once been accomplished, there can be no doubt that the Universities of Scotland will take a new start."

MILITARY ITEMS.

CAPTAIN FULTON, 5th N. L. I., performed the duties of the Commissariat Department at Aden from 29th July to 24th August 1871.

CAPTAIN C. W. HAWES, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUTENANT W. H. BROWN, Bengal Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN (BREVET MAJOR) C. M. GRIFFITH, Staff Corps, Officiating Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major on the establishment, vice Major Plomer, whose tenure of office will expire on the 30th inst.

COLONEL J. C. GRAVES, C.B., commanding 3rd Regiment L. C., has been granted a furlough in India from the 15th November 1871 to the 31st March 1872, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE 2nd Belooch Regiment left Kurrachee by yesterday morning's train en route for Hyderabad, to relieve H. M.'s 1st Beloochees quartered there. The men of the latter corps are expected to arrive here in a few days.—*Our Paper*, Nov. 24.

BRIGADIER GENERAL E. KAYE, C.B., R.A., commanding at Mooltan, has been allowed a furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, under the provisions of clause 2 of G. O. by the Government of India, No. 952, dated 23rd October 1862.

AFTER all, five officers are to be sent from the Madras Presidency to attend the camp of exercise at Delhi, the Supreme Government having, on remonstrance from Madras, allowed Rs. 5,000 for the purpose. The officers to attend are Colonel Boyle, C. B., 89th Regiment, Colonel Travers, Major Douglas Scott, Captain Stewart, Assistant Adjutant General, Mysore Division, and Lieut. Hamilton, of the Madras Sappers. Is Bombay to be the only Presidency unrepresented?

CARD-PLAYING was during the past year permitted to be introduced into the various regimental recreation rooms of the army. Some reports of the results of such introduction have been submitted to the home authorities, but they seem to have been insufficient, and His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has requested the Commander-in-Chief in India to have further reports sent home. An order therefore appears calling upon commanding officers of every arm of the service to furnish such reports without delay.

THE Horse Guards' authorities some time since directed that the whole of the subaltern officers of the army should pass an examination in road reconnaissance, and for this object a special instructor was appointed in each garrison. Directions have now been issued that the route marching, about to commence for the season, shall be turned to account for this purpose. At Chatham marching out will commence on the 7th inst. Sir D. Russell, commanding the South-eastern District, has given voluminous directions on the subject of this road reconnaissance, and they have been promulgated at Chatham. All the subaltern officers who have not yet passed the necessary examination in this branch of military training will, on their return from each march out, have to make a report to the commanding officer on the nature of the roads traversed, the capabilities of the adjacent ground for giving shelter to troops, and the farms, houses, &c., which might be used in warfare. Sketches are to be made showing these particulars, the position of buildings and villages, and how they could be used for military posts or as quarters for troops.—*Times*.

THE trial of the immense 35-ton gun, as arranged since the enlargement of the bore from 11·6in. to 12in., has been completed, and the increase in the calibre is understood to have made such a satisfactory improvement in the power of the gun that there is some idea of its still further enlargement in order that the full capacity of the weapon may be thoroughly ascertained before others are completed. The experiments at the proof butts, adjoining the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, are conducted by the Committee on Explosives, and the velocities, as tested by electric screens, and the pressure, indicated by the ingenious crusher gauges in the gun itself, tend to prove that further enlargement of the bore will increase its power. The officials of the Royal Gun Factories are, however, anxious to proceed with the manufacture of other guns now arrested in various stages of progress pending the decision of the Committee as to the most suitable bore, and desire to get the gun removed to Shoeburyness for trial at the targets. Some of the officials believe that the smaller bore is calculated to give the greater penetration, and, notwithstanding an apparent increased velocity close to the gun's mouth, they think it would be a more satisfactory test of its penetrative power if tried at a reasonable range against a strong target of iron and wood to represent a ship's side. If the gun is to be again enlarged, the final test may be delayed some months, but one of the sister guns now under construction and ordered to be bored may be sent to the targets at Shoeburyness earlier.—*Ibid.*

THE *Madras Times* says:—It will be in the recollection of our readers that some time in June last, the Supreme Government addressed the local Government with the object of effecting some reductions in the Quarter-master General's Department, consequent on the transfer to Bombay of all work relating to the embarkation and debarkation of troops for, and from Europe, and the occasional aid rendered by the Quarter-master General's Department in Bombay, in effecting other reliefs and movements of Madras troops. The local Government placed itself in communication with the Commander-in-Chief, suggesting that the appointment of Deputy Assistant Quarter-master General, Centre District, might be abolished at no crippling of the public service, or that the office of Station Staff Officer might be reduced, the duties being performed by the Brigade-Major. Sir Paul, in reply, states that only in April last the appointment of Assistant Quarter-master General at Head Quarters had been done away with, his duties being now conducted by the Deputy Assistant Quarter-master General of the Centre District, and consequently the establishment is at its minimum scale, and any reductions would be simply impossible to effect. His Excellency likewise says the Brigade-Major is too hampered with his own duties to be able effectually to perform those of the Station Staff Officer and Superintendent of Details, but that a reduction in the staff salary might be effected. Government in their order thereon concurred with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as to the impossibility of causing any reductions in the Quarter-master General's Department. With reference to the appointment of Station Staff Officer His Excellency in Council is pleased to rule that the staff salary should be reduced from Rs. 415 to Rs. 250, which is to include the allowance of Rs. 105 as Brigade Major's cash-keeper with free quarters or Presidency house rent of rank; that the appointment is to be tenable for but five years, to be vacated on the promotion of the incumbent to the rank of Colonel. Colonel Baldock, the present incumbent, is, however, to be secured in his present receipts as long as he continues in the appointment, and the Commander-in Chief has been requested to provide for him elsewhere on the first vacancy occurring.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

LONDON, 28TH Nov.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales passed a quieter night last night, and succeeded in obtaining some sleep. The symptoms of the fever are diminishing.

BERLIN, 29TH Nov.

The German Military Budget for 1872-74 has been fixed on a peace footing of 401,659 men.

LONDON, 29TH Nov.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm.

Fair Dhollera, 7¾d.

The Manchester Market has been firm but little doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings,		8s. 1½d.
8¼ "	"	9s. 6d.
40's Mule Twist,		1s. 1½d.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, Nov. 11.

An Italian Commission is appointed to enquire into the condition of the port of Brindisi.

The witnesses examined in the Tichborne case are favorable to the identity of the claimant.

The Ministerial speeches at the Guildhall banquet divulged no political matters.

Sir Charles Dilke at Newcastle has made an elaborate scandalous attack on Royalty.

There is tremendous excitement at Cork at the release of Kelly.

Peek's suit against the Directors of Overend and Gurney has been dismissed.

Dr. Wynter is dead.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Earl Belmore probable Governor of Bombay.

Lord Mayor Dakin has been knighted.

Mr. Pigot, the proprietor of the *Irishman*, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

Mr. Isaac Butt, at Glasgow, has advocated repeal of the Union and Irish self-government.

Nov. 25.

The Queen has returned to Windsor. Her health is restored.

Victor Emanuel has arrived at Rome, and opened the Italian Parliament.

M. Thiers has offered the Pope an asylum in France.

Nov. 27.

The Prince of Wales passed a restless night; fever increasing; patient's strength good.

The Pope remains at the Vatican.

Deekeri's resignation accepted at Brussels.

BRAVO, THOMAS!

THE following letter has been sent to us for publication by the Clerk of the Peace:—

No. 1,317 of 1871.

BOMBAY, 28th November.

To the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of yours, No. 168 of 25th instant, intimating my appointment as member of a Committee to report on the best mode of purifying Vehar water when it becomes foul.

I beg to remind the Bench that the waters from Vehar Lake did become so foul in May 1865, that Government appointed a Committee to "enquire into the quality of the Vehar water and the best way to maintain its purity." This I take it is a problem identical with the one the Bench has asked the new Committee to solve.

The Committee of 1865 consisted of Drs. Leith and Haines, Col. De Lisle, Capt. Hancock, Mr. Arthur Crawford, and myself. It reported fully on the subject, and Government besides obtained reports generally from the Engineers and Medical Officers of the whole Presidency, which are available in the précis No. 495 C. W. 1,126 of June 6th, 1866.

As I am not aware that I can be of any further service in this matter, I do not propose to join the Committee; and it appears to me, moreover, that the Bench may reasonably expect its own Executive to try what can be done on the information available before calling for help from others who have plenty of work of their own to do.—I have, &c.

THOMAS ORMISTON.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

THE following notices of motion for Monday's meeting of the Bench of Justices have been given to the Clerk of the Peace:—

On the Resolution of Government censuring Mr. Crawford, it will be

Proposed by Mr. H. Maxwell, and seconded by Mr. Narayan Vasudevjee—

> "That this Bench, while acknowledging, with regret, the justice of the censures on the late Commissioner and Controller recorded in the Resolution of Government, is of opinion that the state of confusion into which the Municipal finances have been allowed to fall might have been avoided if the Government of Bombay had consented to appoint the Committee of Inquiry asked for by the Justices in 1869, or if the Bench itself had been composed wholly of residents and ratepayers of Bombay, and had possessed the power of controlling the financial administration of the Municipality."

On Mr. Ravenscroft's letter regarding Mr. Hope's appointment, it will be

Proposed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, and seconded by Capt. G. F. Henry—

> "That, with reference to Mr. Ravenscroft's letter of the 27th November, promising that "Government will, with as little delay as possible, introduce into the Legislative Council a short Act to provide for the performance of the duties of Controller at a less charge to the Municipal Fund," the Bench desires once more to record its conviction that the appointment of a Committee of Justices with power to control the Municipal expenditure is absolutely necessary to secure real economy, and that, without such a Committee, the Bench feels it cannot be expected to fulfil the duties entrusted to it by Act II. of 1865."

UPROARIOUS MEETING OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

YESTERDAY afternoon, shortly after five o'clock, a meeting of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association was held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute—Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee in the chair, in the absence of Dr. Bhau Daji. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta proceeded to deliver a lecture on the Municipal Reform question for 1872. In the course of an argument for the application of a system of free municipal election of representatives to Bombay he took occasion to allude to the doings of the late Commissioner. He spoke very highly of Mr. Crawford, and deprecated that a man who had done so much for Bombay in beautifying it, and at the same time driving to a certain extent disease and unhealthiness from its door, should be condemned by the community in an unreflecting burst of temper, consequent on the discovery of deficiencies in the Municipal exchequer, which, according to the lecturer, Mr. Crawford was by no means altogether to blame for. Mixed cheers and hisses accompanied this expression of opinion, but as soon as the address was finished such an hubbub occurred as falls to the lot of few even of those meetings which aspire to be classified as "lively." A Mr. Sorabjee Bunshaw persisted, amid a perfect storm of voices for and against his interference, and certainly in defiance to an order to sit down repeated a score of times by the Chairman, to condemn Mr. Pherozeshah's lecture as an insult to the members of the East India Association. The Chairman threatened to leave the chair, and when the tempestuous yelling continued, above which, at lulls caused by the multitude waiting to recover breath, might be heard Mr. Sorabjee's voice shouting something about "insults" and "apologies," he did fulfil his threat. Then ensued a pandemonium! There was smashing of tables, screaming and shouting, and it was scarcely possible to make out that somebody moved that somebody else should take the chair and continue the meeting. Whenever there was the slightest break in the noise Mr. Sorabjee screamed his solos about "insults to the East India Association," and immediately afterwards he was accompanied by an antiphony of hooting and uncivilised approbation. Finally some genius screwed out the gas, and the last we saw of the Chairman was that he was surrounded by a cordon of excited and dangerous looking individuals. It would be sarcasm to say simply that the meeting broke up in disorder.

NEWS-LETTERS.

SIMLA.

24TH NOVEMBER.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF left Simla yesterday morning *en route* for the Camp of Exercise. Lord Napier has been rather unwell lately, but the change to the plains will, it is hoped, make "Richard himself again." The marriage on the 20th instant here, of Major the Hon. E. R. Bourke to Miss Hatch, went off with becoming *eclat*. Two dear little mites personated the bridesmaids—the bride's little sister and Dr. Cuningham's diminutive daughter, whose united ages numbered nine only. They were exquisitely dressed, looking like little cherubims or seraphims. The bride and bridegroom too were as handsome a couple as any altar has had kneeling before it anywhere—joy go with them!

It may not be generally known, but the Lieutenant-Governor summers in Simla next season, notwithstanding various rumours to the contrary.—*Pioneer*.

CALCUTTA.

25TH NOVEMBER.

YOU will have heard before this letter reaches you that Mr. J. B. Roberts, the City Magistrate, has been suspended. I think that Mr. Campbell will find it a little difficult to justify the order which has brought about this result. Four days ago the people of Calcutta were surprised to learn that Mr. Roberts had been suspended by a Government order, which merely informed him that Mr. Campbell had felt it his duty to exhibit his energy in that particular fashion. Considering the grave responsibility which attaches to a step of this kind, it was generally felt that Mr. Campbell had been guilty of an offence against public decency. Later in the day, however, it began to be known that the reasons for his removal had been duly communicated to Mr. Roberts, and that a feeling of kindness had prompted the Government to withhold these reasons from the public. Charity, like virtue, is sometimes its own reward, and it is now believed that it is as well for Mr. Campbell as for Mr. Roberts, and in fact rather better for the former than for the latter, that these reasons were not disclosed. The kindness which, out of consideration for Mr. Roberts' feelings, prevented a public disclosure, has saved Mr. Campbell for a time from a great deal of obloquy and contempt. In fact, if all that is said be correct, Mr. Campbell's reasons will not stand daylight. How, if this be the case, a shrewd man like our present Lieutenant-Governor could have brought himself to commit a terrible indiscretion, is more than I can imagine. The *Englishman*, which has somehow or other got hold of the papers of the case, has plainly stated that one of the charges that have been brought against Mr. Roberts refers to the conspicuous part which he has taken in the discuscussion of local politics. To this one can only reply that, if participation in discussions of this kind is unbecoming in a City Magistrate, the fault lies with the Government which gave him a seat on the municipal bench. Why independence on the municipal bench should incapacitate him for the post of Magistrate and Coroner of Calcutta, it is not very easy to see. You know what the English feeling is regarding the independence of the Bench; and although English feeling is very much at a discount in India, I still think it sufficiently powerful to make Mr. Campbell regret his high-handed blunder. For Mr. Roberts personally I believe that there is very little sympathy; but it would be unfair to deny that he has done much good in Calcutta, and he happens moreover to represent a principle which Englishmen respect, and against which Mr. Campbell has imprudently measured his strength. What will be the outcome from all this nobody pretends to prophesy. In the meantime it amounts to a great scandal. People imagine that Mr. Campbell would not have dared to go so far if he had not been previously assured of the support of the Supreme Government. But even the support of the Supreme Government will hardly make him right if he is wrong. My own opinion, if you want it, is simply this—no authority in Calcutta, except the High Court, could take Mr. Roberts to task for blunders committed on the magisterial bench, where, Heaven knows, a good many blunders have recently been committed. For opinions expressed on the Municipal Bench, Mr. Roberts seems to me to be better entitled to the gratitude of the public than to the insults of an unpopular ruler. The effort to be impartial has made me a little diffuse in my account of an occurrence which might otherwise have been dismissed in half-a-dozen lines.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, Penang, and Hongkong, per s.s. Malacca, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 o'clock this forenoon.

HEAVY RAIN AT WUDWAN AND JALWADA.—We see that there was a heavy fall of rain at Wudwan and Jalwada, in Kattywar, during the Dewali holidays.

THE NEW STATION AT COLABA.—The new railway station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway near the cotton depôt at Colaba is to be opened in the beginning of next month.

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—An extension of six months' leave, without pay, has been granted to Mr. Ramchundra Vinayek Oke, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Nassick Sub-division.

ADDRESS TO MR. HOPE.—We learn that the inhabitants of Surat intend to present an address to Mr. Hope before his departure to Bombay, in recognition of his valuable services to the people of that city.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.—We beg to remind the General Committee of the International Exhibition for 1872 that the committee meets in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, at 4-30 P.M., this afternoon.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—We are glad to see that Messrs. Manockjee and Cowasjee, sons of the worthy Parsee Baronet, were among the candidates in the matriculation examination in connection with the Bombay University.

THE CITY INSPECTOR OF AHMEDABAD.—Rao Bahadoor Gujanund Vithul, City Police Inspector of Ahmedabad, who had been temporarily appointed by Government at Baroda, returned to Ahmedabad last week, and resumed charge of his office.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE NEW MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.—We understand that it has been arranged that Mr. Hope, the new Municipal Commissioner, should stop in the premises of the new Secretariat building behind the office of the Municipality.

INQUEST.—A coroner's inquest was held at the Gilder Tank Street on Tuesday touching the death of Noodran, woman, a mendicant. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that death was caused by exhaustion, the result of fever.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.—We see that a special meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Surat was to be held on Monday for the disposal of some important business. The principal item of business was the "Financial Statement by the President, Mr. Hope."

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of one Alberto, formerly a secunnie employed on board a ship. The jury returned a verdict that the man had died from apoplexy induced by excessive drinking.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday a man named Shaik Esmael, employed on board the steam ship Emeu, got accidentally scalded about the chest whilst carrying a large dish with curry. He then fell into the hold and

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

was seriously hurt. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Annual Feast of St. Francis Xavier.—On Saturday next there will be evening prayers in the Chapel of St. Thereza, Girgaum; and on Sunday at 8 A.M. a solemn high mass will be celebrated in honour of St. Francis Xavier, Apostle of the Indies—with general communion and short sermon and benediction.

The Bombay Municipality.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* says it has learned that the Government have asked Mr. Hope, the newly appointed Municipal Commissioner, to make a searching examination of the Municipal accounts from 1865 up to this time, and also to see how many contracts were given during this time.

Theft of Currency Notes, &c.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Govind Jeeva was charged with theft of two currency notes for ten rupees each, twenty rupees in cash and three silver rings, the property of Rama Dhurma, and was, on conviction, sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

Prosecution under the Contagious Diseases Act.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, forty-one native prostitutes were charged with having failed to present themselves for medical examination as per rule 14, section 11, of Act 14 of 1868. Twenty-seven of them were present in Court, and they were each sentenced to a week's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25. In default of the payment of the fine, to undergo further imprisonment for a week. The others were not served with summonses.

Alleged Extortion by a Hindoo Maharaja.—A correspondent of a Gujerat paper states that the Shankaracharya, or religious head of the Hindu community, who lately put up at Jalalpoor, had two police peons in his service. He had employed these peons to apprehend and bring before him those who would not pay him money he demanded of them. The people are ever afraid of policemen, and when they saw that the Swami had the policemen with him they believed that Government had sanctioned his levying the tax on them; they therefore paid his demands even at great inconvenience to themselves.

Death from Alcoholic Poisoning.—Yesterday Dr. Hewlett held an inquest at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of a Hindoo. On the previous night about 7 o'clock, while a ghorawalla was grooming his horse in the veterinary stables of Ghoola Mitha at Breach Candy, he saw deceased lying on the ground some fifty paces from the stables. Thinking he was asleep, he tried to arouse him, but could not do so. The man smelt of liquor. Information was given to the police, and he was taken to the hospital, where he died the same night. The jury found that death had been caused by alcoholic poisoning, the result of excessive drinking.

Cutting off a Wife's Nose.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Dhoolia the other day, before E. T. Candy, Esq., Assistant Session Judge, Kytan Perah, aged twenty-five years, caste Christian, occupation butcher, was charged under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code with having voluntarily caused grievous hurt by means of an instrument for cutting, without grave and sudden provocation, in that he on the night of 7th July last cut off his wife's nose with a razor. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. At a sitting of the High Court (the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd) last week, a petition was presented on behalf of the accused, which was rejected.

Khandalla.—A friend writing from Khandalla yesterday morning says—"The weather here is very cold since the recent rain and a few stragglers are enjoying it thoroughly. One or two gentlemen have gone out on a shooting excursion after bears. It is so cool and pleasant that they can be out on the move all day, and only go into the shade when they want rest and refreshment. There is plenty of shade to be had behind rocks or under trees, and the exercise is thoroughly enjoyable, especially to those who have no end of desk work as their daily business."—*Deccan Herald.*

Charity.—We hear with pleasure that our respected townsman Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia has commenced from this month to give Rs. 400 a month towards the amelioration of the condition of the poor Persians. This handsome monthly subscription is to be continued until the end of next year when it is hoped that the famine will cease. These subscriptions will make up more than Rs. 5,000, which with a lump sum of Rs. 5,000 forwarded to Persia already by this worthy gentleman makes altogether the large sum of Rs. 10,000—no insignificant sum in these hard times.—*Ibid.*

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR ADEN AND ENGLAND.

Her Majesty's Ship Serapis will leave this for Aden and England this afternoon via the Suez Canal. She will convey the following troops:—

For Aden.

3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade—26 officers, 3 ladies, 3 children, 577 men, 55 women and 99 children.

For England.

3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, to embark at Aden, consisting of 26 officers, 3 ladies and 4 children, 563 men, 44 women and 83 children.

In addition to the above, she will also convey a detachment of time expired men from Deolalee Depot, numbering 136 men, 28 women, and 31 children.

The names of officers are as follows:—

From Bombay to Aden.

Maj. W. French, 6th B. R. A.
3-60th Rifles.
Maj. H. P. Montgomery.
Surg. E. W Young.
Capt. C. Ashburnham.
„ K. G. Henderson and wife
„ G. Hutchell.
„ H. St. G. Barton.
„ A. Borthwick.
Paymaster C. H. Hignett.
Lieut. C. G. Fryer.
Asst. Surg. J. P. Rooney.
Lieut. H. R. P. Lindesay.
„ J. B. Stradling.
3-60th Rifles.
Adjt. A. H. Bircham.
Qr. Mr. W. FitzHenry, wife and 2 children.
Lieut. C. L. Allan.
„ H. P. M. Wylie.
„ E. H. Thurlow.
„ A. A. Phipps.
Ens. C. Mitchell.
„ H. Willsandford.
„ H. E. W. Fetherstonhaugh
„ G. Astell.
„ H. Allfrey.
„ C. S. Cotton.

From Bombay to England.

Paymaster H. Burke, wife and 5 children, 58th Foot.
Maj. H. Brown, wife and 2 children, 58th Foot.
Asst Surg. E. B Kearney, Medical Staff.
Capt. J. A. H. Algar, wife and child.
Asst. Surg. E. Ward, 89th Foot.
Lieut. A. F. Wilkins, 32nd M. N. I.
Lieut. R. Corbett, Royal Arty.
„ T. Dean, 56th Foot.
„ W. H. Wickens, 63rd Foot
„ W. H. Brown, Staff Corps.
„ E. W. Scott, 1-11th, Staff Corps.
Ens. R. M. Symth, 63rd Foot.
Apothecary D. Munday, Medical Department.
Conductor E. J. Fleming, Hydrabad Contingent.
Col. J. L. Elgee, wife and child, Royal Artillery.
Col. H. E. Hicks, Royal Arty.
Lieut. Col. G. A. Wilkinson, wife and child, Royal Arty.
Capt. St. R. Floyd, 2-25th Foot.
„ G. C. Thurry, 105th Foot.
„ J. H. Shaw, 108th Foot.
„ A. H. Kay, 55th Foot.
Asst. Surg. J. J. Hunrahan, Medical Staff.
Lieut. A. Brittain and wife, 2-12th Foot.
Lieut. A. Pringle, Royal Arty.
„ M. J. J. P. Connell, 37th Royal Arty.
Engr. A Beattie, Royal Navy.
Gunner W. Henwood, Royal Navy.

From Aden to England.

Lieut. N. L. Walford, Royal Arty.
3rd Battalion Rifle B.
Maj. H. J. Maclean and child.
Surg. J. B. C. Reade, wife and 2 children.
Paymaster T. H. Ratcliffe, wife and child.
Capt. J. F. Healey.
„ G. L. Austin.
Asst. Surg. T. T. Barnewall.
Capt. C. D. Broadbent and wife
„ E. H. Chamberlin.
Lieut. C. W. Hume.
Adjt. G. A. Hillyard.
3rd Battalion Rifle B.
Asst. Surg. J. Macartney.
Lieut. L. R. S. Sackville.
„ Hon'ble J. C. Amherst.
„ H. H. Mitchell.
„ F. G. D. Acland.
„ C. H. St. Paul.
Ens. C. J. Knott.
„ A. M. Harington.
„ W. J. Smyth.
„ W. W. Hammond.
„ R. J Heber Percy.
„ W. Boswell.
„ J. D Mansel.
„ W. R. K. Slaney.

HIGH COURT.—30th November.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

Long Causes.

949-70—In Person—Khunderao Morojee *v.* Khoja Hussum Lalljee—G. S. Judge.

9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogunchand Sewdass and another *v.* Heralall Shegramjee and another—Acland, Prentis and Bishop.

11-71—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Khimjee Oodhowjee and others *v.* Hajee Aboo Talet—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

19-71—Jefferson, and Payne—Dyal Heerjee *v.* Nowrojee Burjorjee Dordee and others—Pestonjee Dinshaw.

37-71—G. J. Mody—Wassoodew Ballajee *v.* Luxumon bin Tonnage &c. and another—Thacker and Chalk.

41-71—Shamrao Pandurang—Babajee Cassinath and another *v.* Anundrao Bhaskerjee—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

51-71—In Person—Ahmedjee Mummoojee *v.* Essoofjee Ismall and another—Dallas and Lynch.

59-71—In Person—Ruttonsee Soonderjee and another *v.* Hemutram Meghraj and another—J. Gopall.

61-71—C. Tyabjee—Gunputrao Vincope *v.* Dadabhoy Dossabhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

65-71—Shapurjee and Thackurdass—Cumulsey Premjee *v.* Tulluckchund Manockchund—Jefferson and Payne.

71-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia *v.* The Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Co—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop.

75-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Vurjeevundass Madhowdass and another *v.* Mummohundass Davidass—Jefferson and Payne.

THE WATERING OF THE ROADS.

On the 13th instant a letter (which was published in the *Bombay Gazette*) was sent to the Clerk to the Justices by Messrs. Mahomed Jamsetjee and Co., offering to water the streets with sea, well, and tank water for Rs. 500 a month less than the amount hitherto expended on watering the roads with Vehar water; and the following reply has been received:—

To Messrs. Mahomed Jamshedjee and Co., Bombay.

Gentlemen,—Your letter of the 13th instant, offering to undertake to water the streets and roads of Bombay, was referred to the officer in charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner, and that gentleman decided that your offer could not be accepted.

The Bench of Justices have no power, under the Act, to accept tenders for contracts, that being left entirely to the discretion of the Municipal Commissioner, whose duty it is to notify to the Bench what contracts have been entered into by him, vide section 32 of the Municipal Act.—I have, &c.,

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 27th November.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Flora, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay to-day.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Malacca, Captain J. Bernard, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a cargo of 290½ chests M. opium, 861 bales of cotton and 22¼ cwts., of E. teeth.

The following passengers arrived at Madras per P. and O. S. N. Company's steam ship Indus on the 25th:—

From Calcutta to Madras.—Col. Tennent and native servant, Capt. Waterhouse and native servant.

From Calcutta to Melbourne.—Miss Palmer and Mr. H. Swayne.

From Calcutta to Brindisi.—Mr. and Master Scott.

From Calcutta to Southampton.—Mrs. Scott, two Misses Scott, two children and infant, Mrs. Guest, Mr. and Mrs. Attkins, Capt and Mrs. Rutherford. Mr. C. Hudson, Baboo M. C. Mullick and Dr. W. C. Penn.

The following sailed on the same day on board the Indus:—

From Madras to Southampton.—Mr. F. R. H. Sharp, one child, three infants and European female servant, Mr. Jas. Sandy, Capt. G. S. Keith, Mrs. Gompertz and child, Revd. J. D. Ostrehan, Mrs. Ostrehan, two children and infant, and Mr. A. D. Fox.

For Brindisi.—Mr. S. J. Arathoon, Mr. J. Cameron, and Master John Wood.

For Galle.—Mrs. Nixon and native female servant.

For Sydney.—Capt. Tredway Carke.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water				Nov.—Dec.	Low Water			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
1	12 m	5	9	Thursday ... 30	7	11 m	2	6
0	42 a	3	1		7	0 a	6	1
1	46 m	5	4	Friday 1	7	45 m	2	2
1	15 a	2	7		7	33 a	5	5
2	23 m	4	9	Saturday. ... 2	8	26 m	1	10
1	55 a	2	2		8	11 a	4	8
3	6 m	4	2	Sunday 3	9	14 m	1	7
2	43 a	1	6		8	52 a	3	9
3	58 m	3	8	Monday... ... 4	10	7 m	1	6
3	39 a	1	1		9	42 a	3	1
4	36 m	3	6	Tuesday... ... 5	11	9 m	1	9
5	51 a	1	1		10	49 a	2	7
5	34 m	3	5	Wednesday... 6	0	17 a	2	9
6	22 a	1	8		......		......	

Last Quarter, 5th, 11h. 36m., A.M.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(For the Fortnight ending 31st November.)

Canara Collectorate.—Reaping operations were nearly finished. The fall of rain in some of the talookas was moderate, while in others scanty. Small-pox, fever, and ague, slightly prevailed in almost all the talookas of the collectorate. The total quantity of rain registered up to the 31st October was as follows—Carwar, 79 inches and 47 cents; Coompta, 108 inches and 39 cents; Honore, 124 inches and 8 cents; Sircy, 77 inches and 53 cents; Siddapoor, 98 inches and 39 cents; Soopa, 29 inches and 70 cents; Yellapoor, 71 inches and 1 cent.

BOMBAY COTTON REPORT.

Goozerat.

The Acting District Cotton Inspector, Goozerat, has submitted the following report for the week ending 28th November 1871:—

"Ahmedabad and Kaira.—Weather much cooler since the rain. Heavy rain on the 19th instant, accompanied by storm and lightning; none since. Dews are falling at night, and the cultivators are now busy sowing winter crops. Cotton crops slightly injured by the rain. Bajree, 25 lbs. per rupee; wheat, 20 lbs. for a rupee; rice, 3¼; old cotton, Rs. 9 per maund.

"Veerumgaum.—Weather cloudy and cool. 18 cents of rain fell on the 19th instant, which has benefited the wheat and grain crops. The cotton plants, which had commenced podding, are slightly injured but not to any extent. Market rates same as mentioned in last report.

"Dhollera.—On the night of the 19th a small quantity of rain fell accompanied by thunder and lightning. The state of the cotton crop is healthy, but in consequence of last rain, which fell on the 11th and 12th, the early cotton plants which have podded are slightly injured. The grain crops are healthy. Gaumtee cotton per candy is about Rs. 201. 714 bales of cotton exported from Dhollera Bunder during the past week.

"Broach.—No rain during the week, but lightning and thunderstorms, which have cooled the air; rain fell slightly in some of the villages. In some of the fields cotton pods are perfecting, but it is not possible to say how many annas the outturn will be. Winter crops in good condition. Ginned cotton Rs. 230, for new Rs. 245.

"Unklesur and Hansote.—No rain during the week; weather cloudy; the state of cotton crops is good. The plants are putting forth flowers and pods; in some places cotton is nearly perfected. Dews are falling, which are doing a great deal of good.

"Surat and Oolpar.—No rain has fallen during the past week, but there are heavy dews. The cotton crop is looking very healthy. The plants are low but branching out well; nearly all are now in bloom, and hardly any damage has been done, even to the forward plants by the late rain. Ginned cotton Rs. 205 per candy, for Gaumtee Rs. 195. Winter crops in good condition. Wheat Rs. 2 per maund, jowaree Rs. 1-14-0 per maund."

Broach.—The following report, up to the 28th of November, has been received from Mr. A. Stormont, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments at Surat and Broach:—

"The main crop (cotton) has not changed much during the week. Fields which were far advanced when the late showers fell, or sufficiently so to be affected by the rain, are now showing a sprinkling of open pods. This of course is only the ordinary 'first pickings' from the cause above stated; however, the quantity of such this year will be unusually large.

"In the extensive and important cotton-growing district of Jambooser, and from thence up to the railway line at Pallej, very few matured bolls are as yet observable; not that the bulk of the crop appears to be later than in the immediate neighbourhood of Broach, but the practice of sowing several kinds in the same soil is not so common, and hence the plants are not so much forced.

"A shower of 3 cents fell here last night. Pulse crops all in good condition.

"On the experimental fields picked a small quantity of kuppas, mostly 'hingunghat.' On the 24th, cut a small quantity of 'sorgho', it having attained a height of four feet."

Mr. E. M. Pearson, Acting Cotton Inspector for Sind, forwards the following copy of a telegram, dated 23rd, from Commissioner in Sind to Secretary to Government, Revenue and Commerce, Simla:—

"Rain 2 cents at Kurrachee; 49 Hydrabad; none in Upper Sind; inundation crops good; harvest operations in progress; cotton in Lower Sind indifferent; in Central and Upper Sind favourable; wheat 11 to 15 seers; rice 8½; bajree above 19; cold north winds prevalent; river 4 ft. 5 inches above zero."

Mr. Shearer, Superintendent Cotton Experiments, Dharwar, has submitted the following report up to the 25th November 1871:—

"During the week under report the weather has been rather unsettled. In the early portion of the week overcast, and the latter cloudy with passing showers; although not sufficient to register here, the rain seems to have been rather heavy 1½ miles distant from this. The surface soil on the roads was quite moist, and the fields likewise. At present there is no apparent benefit or injury noticeable from it on the cotton crop. The wind has continued during the week, east, north-east. The cotton crop round this has made little progress, the early flowers continue to fall off from boll-worm. The buds that escaped it when in a younger stage, are being attacked by it when half matured; the latter will cause early pickings to be stained, and make picking late likewise. The fields that were neglected in the early part of the season are not making much progress. In two-thirds of the fields the plants seem stunted, and at present do not promise so favourably as they did ten days ago, the cleaning in many of the fields being imperfectly done. Where sowing was early and fields kept clean, the cultivators expect a fair return."

"The New Orleans sown in the experimental fields is still improving, but slowly; small 'selected' sorts continue to grow freely, are free from all insects except boll-worm. The 'sorgho' continues to grow slowly, but is slightly attacked by fly. While closing this report rain has fallen here to the extent of 9 cents, and is reported to have been very heavy six miles off. Grain is said to be cheaper in the Hooblee market to-day, 14 to 16 seers per rupee."

A. Thos. MOORE, Major,
29th Nov. Acting Cotton Commissioner.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when an enquiry into the case of Lalljee Vussonjee, adjourned from Wednesday the 22nd inst., was resumed. Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee instructed by Mr. Abraham, appeared for an opposing creditor. Mr. Bal Mungesh Wagle appeared on behalf of the insolvent.

The liabilities of the insolvent amounted to Rs. 11,642, while the debts alleged to be due to his estate amounted to Rs. 5,042.

Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of Indersey Chapsey, opposing creditor, said he opposed the insolvent's discharge on five grounds—1, concealment of property; 2, concealment of books and setting fictitious books; 3, vexatious defence to the suit brought by the opposing creditor against the insolvent in the High Court at Bombay; 4, reckless trading; and 5, fraudulent misappropriation of the property of the opposing creditor, deposited with insolvent as security for a loan obtained from him. With regard to the first ground, it was stated that insolvent had received from his father gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 5,000, which appeared clearly from a receipt passed by insolvent to his father, whereas, in the account book lodged by insolvent with the Official Assignee, he accounted for ornaments of the value of only Rs. 1,355. He had also concealed a five anna share in certain property sold by him to his uncle Hurridas. The account which insolvent gave of this property in the general balance sheet was Rs. 110, while the property in question is worth a great deal more. Besides, far from actually selling his share in the property, he had only transferred his right, title, and interest therein to the name of his uncle, with a view to defraud his creditors. As to the concealment of books and setting up fictitious books, it was stated that, insolvent having been a share broker and banker, must have had many account books of the extensive dealings he carried on individually and also in partnership with others. The only books, however, he had deposited with the Official Assignee were two small books specially prepared for the purposes of his insolvency; and even these two books bore evidence of being made up to give color to the account given in the schedule. He had wrongfully inserted several amounts in the schedule, of which there were no corresponding entries in his books. He had entered Mr. Perozshah Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy as a creditor for Rs. 400, whereas he was only a creditor for Rs. 95. As to the ground of vexatious defence, it was alleged that the opposing creditor had pledged with insolvent eleven shares in the Port Canning Company to secure the repayment of Rs. 2,200, for which insolvent had passed an agreement to the opposing creditor; but immediately after the pledge of the shares, the price of which was going up rapidly, insolvent sold the shares and disappeared from Bombay with his family. Criminal proceedings were instituted against him, and he was placed before a Magistrate, who, however, referred the parties to a Civil Court. The opposing creditor subsequently made a tender to insolvent of the money due on the security of the Port Canning shares, but the latter, having sold them for his own benefit, pretended that more was due to him than the sum tendered; and thus raised a vexatious defence to the suit brought by the opposing creditor in the High Court. In reference to the ground of fraudulent misappropriation of property, it was mentioned that not only did the insolvent misappropriate the shares above referred to, but that he had likewise misappropriated the property of other persons, which had been pledged with him as security for loans obtained from him. As to the ground of reckless trading, reference was made to the insolvent's enormous dealing in shares and in other ways without any visible means of repaying his creditors. He advanced large sums on the deposit of shares and other property, though he had no moneys of his own to lend.

A number of witnesses were examined in support of the above grounds of opposition.

Mr. B. M. Wagle, in replying on the evidence, said there was no proof whatever as to the identity of the said Port Canning shares, nor even of their numbers. The opposing creditor made a tender which could not be accepted, and it was no fault of the insolvent if the former forced him into Court, while it showed the *bona fides* of the insolvent from the beginning. As to the ground of concealment of property, it was contended that insolvent sold a house and shed at Porebunder to his uncle Hurridas Tarrachund, but that this person was now at Porebunder and could not be brought to Bombay to contradict the case set up for the opposition; and the learned counsel trusted the Court would give insolvent the benefit of the circumstance. With this exception, there was no evidence of concealment of property by the insolvent. As to the second ground, it was not possible to see what motive could induce insolvent to falsify his books and the signatures therein; and there was not a tittle of evidence on this head except that of the opposing creditor, against whose vague statement the Court had the positive evidence of the insolvent. As to the ground of vexatious defence, the proceedings, it was submitted, would shew clearly that they were forced upon insolvent, who never courted them of his own choice. Then, as to the next ground of opposition, reckless trading, no evidence whatever had been adduced, and the learned counsel, therefore, passed it over. As to the ground of misappropriation, it would be seen, said the learned counsel, that the opposing creditor had from the beginning been straining every nerve to get up a case, but had failed. He had gone to the Police Court and done all he could do, but he was told to appeal to a civil court. The shares were pledged with insolvent; and if he was justified in keeping them in his custody, he was equally justified in dealing with them in any way he chose. The schedule, upon the whole, was that of an honest man, and was thoroughly correct. It would be seen that the opposing creditor had harassed insolvent not only by dragging him into the High Court and the Small Causes Court, but also into the Police Court, and that was the reason why the insolvent had to seek the protection of this Court. The learned counsel submitted that the opposing creditor had entirely failed to prove any single ground of opposition; and that, therefore, the insolvent was entitled to his discharge.

The Commissioner reserved his decision on the case.

THE RANEE OF THE LATE KHUNDERAO GAEKWAR.

We stated the other day that the Ranee of the late Gaekwar had petitioned for permission to leave Baroda and to reside somewhere at Poona. H. H. Mulharao, who was against this proposal of the Ranee, forwarded a petition to H. E. the Governor in Council, in which he prayed that the Ranee should not be allowed to leave the Gaekwar's territory. We now learn that Government have resolved that the Ranee had no reason to leave the Gaekwar's territory, and that she should remain where she is at present.

THE FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Govind and his Treasure Chest.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday this curious case was continued. One or two witnesses were examined, and

Mr. Mayhew addressed the jury for the defence. After a few preliminary remarks, he said that regarding the latter portion of the charge against Runchordass—cheating as a principal and also dishonestly receiving stolen property—the jury need not consider it for a moment, as he expected it would concur with him, that there was no sufficient evidence to warrant conviction. The prosecutor did not say a word about him, nor did the second witness, the Accountant-General's clerk. The first witness who did speak of him was Doongar, the dodger, whose evidence, he felt sure, the jury would not for a single moment give credit to, coming as it did from an admitted rogue—in fact a sort of accomplice in the pay of the police. Besides, it had to be remembered that it was clearly proved that he bore enmity towards Runchordass, and therefore the probability was most violent that he would have gone to Doongar's house to ask him to join him as an accomplice. The only witness who did mention Runchordass' name at all was Siddoo, who said he had never seen the prisoner before that night, which was admitted to be a very dark night, and this Siddoo was a man who had been in the service of Doongur, who was doubtless at the bottom of the plot. Other persons were at Matoonga on that night. One escaped—Motiram, for instance, or Ramsingh, a Mahomedan who had been named—and if Runchordass had been a party, was it not in the highest degree probable that he would have fled as well as the others? But instead of that, he went quietly home, where he was when he was arrested. With regard to Cursetjee, the Parsee prisoner, Mr. Mayhew said there was no evidence to show that he had any connection with the safe at Tullojee, and it might be perfectly consistent with the true state of matters that he did not know the contents of the safe, and had been used merely as the tool of some other person. With respect to the third person, Luxmon Hurba, Mr. Mayhew said he would utterly discard the evidence of Doongar, as a rogue and a vagabond. As to the third prisoner, Mahadoo Bapoojee, there was no evidence to show that he had said a single word to the prosecutor about the arrangements for digging up the treasure chest, and it ought to be carefully considered whether, if Ramsing could gull Govind, he could not equally have gulled Mahadoo into the belief that there was such a treasure chest, and induce him to act in perfect innocence of intention? Mr. Mayhew concluded a long speech by trusting that the jury would see their way to adopt the suggestions he had thrown out that one or more of the prisoners was a victim to a plot concocted by the undiscovered Ramsingh and Doongar.

Mr. Justice Bayley stated the charges against the prisoners, and declared his belief that the evidence of Doongar was perfectly trustworthy. He went at some length over the evidence indicating the facts which we set forth yesterday, that one of the prisoners had come to a quiet opium seller named Govind and told him that the Khunderao of Baroda was dead—that the Mulharao had succeeded to the gaddee, and that the Prime Minister Bhow Scindhia had been thrown into prison—(all which was true in point of history)—and further, that the unfortunate minister's property was confiscated, of which, however, a chest containing bars of gold had been secreted in a field near Tullojee, the whereabouts of which this prisoner was willing to communicate to Govind on receipt of a sum of Rs. 540 "to pay the owner of the field and to defray expenses in bringing the chest to Bombay." All the parties concerned were to share in the spoil of the chest; but circumstances transpired which ended in them being taken before a magistrate, treasure chest and all, and the poor opium seller's mortification was completed when the treasure chest was opened, and there was found to lie in it snugly packed, not bars of gold, but a mass of mud! Govind to revenge himself for being done out of his Rs. 540, to say nothing of his expectations, turned upon the prisoners as prosecutor, and charged them with conspiring to cheat him. His Lordship thought the facts of the case were clear, and left the jury to form their own conclusion.

After a brief deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of "guilty of abetment of cheating" against all the prisoners.

The Parsee prisoner made a voluble statement to the effect that the police and the prosecutor had made him the victim of a conspiracy; and the other prisoners asked for his Lordship's mercy, although alleging that they knew nothing of the matter.

His Lordship addressing Mahadoo, Babajee, Cursetjee Motabhoy, and Luxmon Hurba, said—You have been convicted of very clever and impudent cheating, for which you are liable to be imprisoned seven years. The sentence upon you to-day is that you be kept in rigorous imprisonment for two years.

As Runchordass had been found guilty of an offence on a previous occasion, and it would appear he had indulged in an *alias* on the night when the treasure-chest was unearthed, his Lordship sentenced him to be kept in rigorous imprisonment for a period of three years.

This case concluded the calendar.

Conclusion of the Sessions.

His Lordship said—Gentlemen of the jury, I am happy to state that the whole business of the session is finished, and we no longer require your services.

The Court then rose.

DETAINING A MARRIED WOMAN.

In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Mahomedan weaver, named Abdool Currim Lall Mahomed, appeared before Mr. Cooper, and laid an information against one Adum Noor Mahomed, whom he charged with detaining with criminal intent a married woman.

Complainant said—I am a weaver, and live at Dongree. I know one Adum Noor Mahomed. He used to come to my house when I lived in Soortee Mohla. About three months ago I left my house at 12 o'clock, noon, and when I returned in the afternoon of the same day, I missed my wife Suleema. I made inquiries, but could not find her. On information I received the day before yesterday from a man whose name I do not know, I went to Bengalpoora yesterday, and saw the said Adum Noor Mahomed and my wife Suleeman in a chawl. My wife ran inside when she saw me, and Adum Noor Mahomed would not allow me to come into the house. Five persons were present with me at this time. I reported the matter to the police, when I was told to obtain a warrant for the apprehension of Adum Noor Mahomed. I was married to Suleema by *Shadee*, about twelve years ago. The marriage ceremonies were performed at my native country, Ameer-loo-Moomaruckpore, about four coss from Azimgurh. Suleema's age is nineteen or twenty years. I charge the said Adum Noor Mahomed with enticing away my wife, or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman, and I pray that he may be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

The magistrate granted a warrant as prayed for.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

At the Small Cause Court, on Wednesday last, a washerwoman, by name Sunderabai, sued Mr. Charles Morris for the recovery of Rs. 76 on account of her wages from 1st March to 31st August. The case was heard and disposed of by Mr. Muddun Shreekrishna, the new Fourth Judge. The plaintiff appeared in person, and Mr. Vishnu Ghanusham appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Vishnu raised a preliminary objection, and pleaded want of jurisdiction. He said that the defendant was second clerk in the office of the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, and came down to Bombay on duty in the latter part of September last. He further said that the plaintiff entered defendant's service in Poona, where the latter had a permanent residence, and that the service for which she, the plaintiff, now claimed wages, was also performed in Poona; in fact, the whole cause of action arose in Poona. He stayed in Bombay with a friend, and as he had no permanent dwelling here, he could not be said to be "dwelling" in Bombay, within the meaning of section 28 of the Small Cause Court Act, at the time of the institution of the action. The suit, therefore, Mr. Vishnu continued, ought to be struck off.

The plaintiff, on being affirmed, admitted the truth of every one of the facts stated by Mr. Vishnu. The claim, therefore, was thrown out by the Court for want of jurisdiction, and she was directed to bring a fresh suit in the Poona Court, if the defendant did not pay. Mr. Vishnu then expressed willingness on the part of his client to pay her if she only called at his house in Poona.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES AT ADEN.

News Report from 10th to 17th November.

The Howshabee tribe have lately made an attack upon the Munsoories and other sub-tribes of the Subaiha. It is reported that two of the latter were killed. Shortly afterwards, Sultan Hoossain, brother of the Sultan of the Foodhlee tribe, led a force of 300 men against the Howshabees, and met them at a place called Shakaa, between Zaida and Raba. The Howshabees having been forewarned were on their guard and had assembled a large force. In the encounter which ensued it is stated that two men were killed on each side. Sultan Hoossain was compelled to retire, but it is expected that further hostilities are imminent.

The roads are secure for the present, and the traffic is not endangered owing to the drought in the interior; however, it is anticipated that supplies will be scarce and dear during the approaching winter.

A messenger has arrived from Hoduda with the intelligence that an insurrection having broken out in the Asseeree country, Wahe Pasha had advanced against the rebels with 600 Turkish troops. He entered a village and is said to have massacred all the inhabitants without distinction of age or sex and to have carried off all their cattle. When the Asserees heard this they assembled under the leadership of Abd-ur Rahman bin Aiedh and Nasir bin Aiedh, the brothers of the late Chief. The Turks were attacked, and only a hundred of them are reported to have escaped. Six of the sub-tribes, amounting to 2,500 or 3,000 men, have submitted to the two brothers, and the whole road from Raida to Shukaik on the sea-coast, where the stores, provisions, and money of the Turks are, is blocked up. Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha is shut up in Raida, and no news of him had been received at Shukaik for 25 days before the messenger left. All the persons who came from Constantinople to take part in the civil government of the country are waiting at Shukaik till they can communicate with Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha.

DETAILS OF SONEPORE RACES.

First Day, Tuesday, 21st November.

The Sonepore St. Leger, of Rs. 500 from the fund. For Maiden, English, and Colonial horses. 1 mile and 5 furlongs. Weight for age and class. Each nomination taken on 1st August, Rs. 100; on 1st October, Rs. 200, when the race will close with a starting stake of Rs. 100.

Mr. Collin's	Merryman	Jaffer	1
Mr. Hartley's	Victoria	Brown	2
Mr. Seventank's	Moonlight	Reats	0
Messrs. Arthur & John's	Planet	Donaldson	0

Won easily. Time—3m. 11sec.

The Bettiah Cup, value Rs. 500, presented by the Maharajah of Bettiah. For all horses. 1½ mile. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Entrance 1st August, Rs. 100; on 1st October, Rs. 200, when the race will close, with a starting stake of Rs. 100.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. Raphael's	Bridesmaid	9	9	Tingey	1
Mr. Le's	Karpos	9	8	Brown	2
Do.	Call	9	11	Dignam	3
Mr. Seventank's	Centurion	9	6	Reats	4

Won easily in the good time of 2m. 18sec.

The Tirhoot Stakes, of Rs. 500 from the fund. For Country-bred Maidens. 1 mile. Weight for age. Nomination, &c., as for the St. Leger.

Mr. Le's	Verbies	Jaffer	1
Mr. Seventank's	Gipsy	Reats	2
Mr Gibbon's	Bash Nun	Native	3
Messrs. Arthur & John's	Blooming Heather	Donaldson	0

Won easily.

The Sonepore Derby, of Rs. 600 from the fund. For Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. 1½ mile. Nomination, &c., as for the St. Leger.

Mr. Le's	Aboo Yakoob	Dignam	1
H. H. Aga Khan's	Jairam	Brewty	2
Major James'	Frolic	Brown	3
Mr. Raphael's	Suliman	Tingey	4
Mr. Seventank's	Acrobat	Finch	0
Mr. Frost's	Serion	Reats	0

Good race, won by a length. Time—2m. 57sec.

Second Day, Thursday, 23rd November.

The Ticcaree Cup, value Rs. 500. For all horses. 1 mile 5 furlongs. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 7lbs.; maidens on the day of the race 10lbs.; and horses that have never started 1 stone. Winner of the Sonepore St. Leger to carry 5 lbs. extra, and of the Bettiah Cup 10 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st August, Rs. 50; on 1st October (when the race will close), Rs. 100, with starting stake of Rs. 50.

			lb.	st.		
Mr. Le's	b. w. g.	Karpos	2	8	Dignam	1
Mr. Raphael's	b. e. m.	Bridesmaid	10	5	Tingey	2
Mr. Hartley's	br. w. m.	Victoria	8	7	Brown	3
Mr. Seventank's	ch. e. m.	Miss Trelawny	9	11	Brewty	4
Mr. Seventank's	br. e. f.	Camelia	8	6	Finch	5
Mr. Frost	b. w. g.	Kilmore	9	8	Reats	6

A good race. Time—3m. 2s.

Durbunga Cup, value Rs. 500, presented by the Maharajah of Durbungah. For Arab and Country-bred Maidens. 1½ mile. Weight for age and class. The winner of Tirhoot Stakes or Sonepore Derby to carry 10 lbs. extra. Nomination, &c., as for the St. Leger.

			lb.	st.		
H. H. Aga Khan	b. a. h.	Jairam	7	8	Native	1
	b. a. h.	Dervish	8	2	Brewty	2
Capt. Philip's	g. a. h.	Malabar	8	5	Donaldson	3
Major James'	g. a. h.	Frolic	7	11	Finch	4
Mr. Le's	b.c.b.g.	Verbies	8	4	Kairo	0
Mr. Gibbon's	c.c. b.m.	Bash Nun	7	0	Jaffir	0

Won easily. Time—2m. 56s.

The Planters' Purse.—For all Arabs. 1½ mile. To carry weight for age. Entrance Rs. 150; half forfeit.

		lb.	st.	
H. H. Aga Khan's	Silver Tail	9	3	1
Mr. Solano's	Rising Star	9	3	2
Capt. Philip's	Arab Chief	9	3	3
Mr. Le's	Abdul Rahman	9	3	0
Mr. Wilson's	Long Hope	9	3	0

Silver Tail and Rising Star ran a dead heat in less than 2m. 2s. The heat was run off, when Silver Tail won in about the same time.

The Moorcroft Stakes of Rs. 100 from the fund. For all *bona fide* and untrained hacks. ½ mile. Winner to be sold for Rs. 500. Weight for age and class raised 2 stone. Non-professional riders. Entrance Rs. 30. Maidens allowed 10 lbs.

Mr. Hutton's	Shaeek	1
Messrs. Arthur and John's	Venture	2
Mr. Mactier's	Pixie	0
„ „	Bash Maid	0

(By Private Telegram.)

Fourth Day.

Desert Stakes.

H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h Silver Tail	1
„ „	Rising Star	2
„ „	b a h	3
Mr. Le's	g a h	4
„	Abos Janoah	5
„	Prince Regent	6
„	Acrobat	7

INDIAN ITEMS.

The weekly register of deaths in Lucknow rose for the seven days ending 21st November to 399. Of these fever is accountable for 208 and cholera for 106.

The *Lucknow Times* gives us an account of the recovery of a servant who had passed into the worst stage of cholera and was given up for lost. His friends took it into their heads to give him a strong decoction of neem leaves which acted as an emetic, and set the apparently dying man all right in a few hours.

The Weather at Madras.—While famine threatens the Ganjam, floods of rain are falling in the Madras district. It has rained heavily almost all Saturday and several of the compounds in the town are under water. The fall of rain during the week has been unusually heavy.—*Madras Mail.*

Colonel Lambert, Collector of Kurrachee, will leave this day for the districts.—*Our Paper*, Nov. 24.

Suicide by a Soldier.—On Wednesday last, a gunner belonging to the 18th Brigade Royal Artillery blew out his brains with his carbine. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned, that the deceased took his life while in a state of insanity. In attempting the fatal act, the man wounded a comrade; the latter is in hospital and is recovering.—*Ibid.*

Railway Accident.—A guard in the employ of the East Indian Railway Company met with a serious accident the other day, near Dinapore. The unfortunate man, it is said, while getting from one side of the line to the other, was run over by the pilot engine, and was knocked down senseless. On being picked up he was found to have sustained very severe injuries on the right side, such as he is not likely to survive.—*Indian Daily News.*

The Governor of Bombay.—We little thought that the present Governor of Bombay had been reduced to such a state of poverty by his tenure of office that he would be obliged to sell himself, but the *Poona Observer* informs us that "His Excellency the Governor, who had built a large and commodious bungalow at Mahableshwar about two years ago, with the cost of nearly a lakh of rupees, has been sold to the Hon. A. D. Sassoon, C. S. I., for the sum of Rs. 60,000."—*Englishman.*

The Burglar Bhola, who recently committed a horrible outrage on Major Barton at Rawul Pindi, has been sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, and fined four hundred rupees, in default of payment of which he is to suffer three and a half years' further imprisonment. The other man, Narda, Bhola's accomplice, has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and a fine of two hundred rupees, or, in default, eighteen months' further imprisonment. The names of both the men were already on the police books.—*Ibid.*

The Viceroy's Arrival at Calcutta.—The following appeared on Friday in a *Calcutta Gazette* Extraordinary:—"Fort William, the 24th November, 1871. Intimation has been received that the Viceroy and Governor-General expects to arrive in Calcutta about half-past 7 A.M., on Monday next, the 27th instant. The Lieutenant Governor, in notifying the same for general information, requests that all Civil and Military officers at the Presidency will be in attendance at Government House at the time mentioned. Other gentlemen, desirous of meeting His Excellency on his arrival, are invited to be present."

In Bengal, where the natives as a rule do not in their quarrels make much use of the *argumentum a baculo*, preferring the law to the *lathie*, it has been found that a very serious evil exists in the popular abuse of pounds. Whenever a difference arises between two families, the heads thereof lie in wait, not as Irish peasants would, for each other, but for each other's cattle. These if met with unprotected are seized and impounded, the unfortunate owner having, before he can get them out, to fee the pound officers all round. As soon as occasion offers, he retaliates by impounding the cattle of his enemy. The evils arising from this—the bribery which prevails, and the serious impoverishment of the people—have attracted the attention of Mr. Campbell, who has called for a careful inquiry into the uses and abuses of pounds. That His Honor will ever be able to work a reform is as improbable as it would be satisfactory. Until natives, and especially Bengalies, get sick of playing with the law, and underlings refuse to take bribes, there is little chance of success.—*Pioneer.*

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

LEFT COLUMN.

CACHAR, 18th November.

Cachar is all alive with the bustle of preparation for the campaign. The 44th Assam Light Infantry arrived on the 9th, coming up the river in boats from Sylhet. Several detachments of coolies have come in, looking well and fit for work, most of the men being well-set-up, powerful fellows, capable of carrying with ease the very moderate load assigned to them. It cannot be said that Government has erred on the side of economy in not attempting to overload these men. Instead of foot-sore, weary, overloaded wretches, eager to get away and ready to drop from fatigue, they will have a body of active men so lightly laden that their day's work will be as nothing to what they are accustomed to at home. It will be done with cheerfulness and alacrity, and the chance is that not a man will break down. This in the end will prove to be real economy, and the transport service ought to go on smoothly and pleasantly. It is intended that as much as possible of the heavy stores, reserve provisions and ammunition, shall be sent up the river by boat to Mynadhur, our frontier outpost; and from thence—if depth of water and the Looshais permit—to Tipai Mookh, where the advanced depot is to be established in the first instance. Warlike spirits among the officers predict that we shall find this post strongly stockaded and stoutly defended by the Looshais; but the wish is probably father to the thought, and people who know, or profess to know, the Looshais, think such an event extremely unlikely; indeed rumours are current that the frontier villages are already deserted, and that the people are taking refuge in the jungles.

The arrangements made to carry the expedition to a successful issue appear to have been thoroughly thought over and well elaborated; and as far as can be seen, everything has been done to "deserve success," although it may not be in mortals to "command" it. The country is perhaps as difficult a one as it has ever fallen to British troops to march through. It is as much a *terra incognita* as Abyssinia; as wild as, and more densely wooded than, New Zealand; and as pestilent as Bhootan. Let us hope that the success which followed us in Abyssinia, *te duce Magdala*, may not fail us here,—the same leader having planned the operations; and that the disasters of New Zealand and Bhootan may have no parallel. The Looshais are not likely to emulate the Maoris who fought their tomahawks successfully against English bayonets; and in Bhootan it was pestilence and famine rather than the Bhooteas that did battle against us. Warning has been taken from our two ignoble campaigns in that Devil's country. Each soldier has been supplied with a good-sized waterproof sheet, two of which joined together by the eyelet holes, with which they are furnished, can be made into a tent *d'abri*, after the French fashion, sufficiently large to hold three or four men; the sheet of the third man forming a waterproof floor. The coolies have also been supplied with large sheets, in the proportion of one to four men. This will have the best effect in keeping the men in health and spirits; for nothing damps the ardour (I speak it in good faith and with no *arrière pensee* of a pun) of men on service more than heavy rain, and heavy rain is to be expected about Christmas. Indeed gathering clouds have threatened a good downpour for several days past, and we fear the 22nd Punjab Native Infantry, who are expected from Sylhet to-morrow, may have caught it on the march. They came up from Dacca by the steamer Jaboona, bringing with them the left half of the Peshawur Mountain Battery, under Captain Blackwood, R.A.; and a company of Sappers and Miners from Roorkee under Captain Harvey, R.E.

An unfortunate accident—the first casualty of the campaign—occurred on board. The steamer suddenly grounded, and the flat Ganges alongside missing the shoal went ahead, breaking the hawsers like pack-thread. One of these flying back caught a tindal belonging to the battery, and broke his leg so badly that immediate amputation was necessary. He was left behind at Sylhet under the care of the Civil Surgeon. The Artillery and Engineers, who are coming on in boats, should arrive to-day or to-morrow; and the 42nd Native Infantry a day or two after, when the column under General Bourchier will be complete—not a day too soon; and a forward movement may be expected about the 21st. The 44th are warned to march on that day, and an advanced detachment under Colonel Nuthall left this morning. Every one seems to be in good health and spirits, but there is a good deal of grumbling about the limited amount of baggage allowed. Twenty seers may do well enough at Delhi or in Berkshire, where supplies of all sorts are near at hand, and can be used to eke out the regulation allowance; but is quite a different matter on a four-months' campaign in an unknown country, where nothing can be procured. Cooking pots too have to be carried, and make a considerable hole in the 40lbs allowed. I hope in my next letter to tell of the advance of the whole column as far as Tipai Mookh. No one seems to have much idea of what will happen after that point is reached.—*Pioneer.*

The General and Staff arrived at Cachar on the morning of the 16th instant, and were to have left for Mainadhur about the 21st. They march with the 44th. All regiments were to proceed from Cachar to Mainadhur Grud *viâ* Nagdegram and Monierkhal. The distance is about 35 miles, and will be done in three marches. The Commissariat have got two months' provisions at Mainadhur, and a large number of boats to convey troops to Tepai Mookh.—*Englishman.*

Leaving Calcutta on the 15th instant, the 27th Punjab Native Infantry arrived at Chittagong on the 19th instant to co-operate with the Right or Chittagong Column of the expeditionary force. From what we are able to learn, the troops intended for the expedition are remarkably healthy and not at all disinclined to smell powder. From a private letter we learn that the military authorities connected with the Chittagong column are at present at Kassalong—above Rungamuttea—whence they will, in a few days, start for Burkhal and thence proceed to Demagiree, the advanced post near Ruttun Pooeah's villages, from which the expedition is to set out in the direction of the offending Looshai villages.—*Bengal Times.*

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

Memorandum regarding the procedure to be adopted in the Meerut, Rawul Pindee, and Allahabad Divisions, when their respective Major-Generals leave for the Camp of Exercise.

1. Officers Commanding Stations in the three Divisions must be instructed to carry on the ordinary work of their Commander without reference to the General of Division.

2. They will assemble District Courts Martial when necessary; but submit applications for General Courts Martial to the Deputy Judge Advocate at the camp.

3. Any questions that may arise with which they do not feel competent to deal may be sent direct to the Adjutant General's Office, or Quartermaster General's Office, Simla, so that General Officers may not be disturbed by constant references, and may be able to give their undivided attention to their Command at the Camp of Exercise.

4. Annual Committees will be assembled on return of General Officers to their Divisions.

5. The Divisional Returns furnished to the Adjutant General's Office will be dispensed with for the months of December, January, and February.

6. Officers Commanding Stations will correspond direct with the Adjutant General's Office, and Quartermaster General's Office, Simla. If the questions should be of a serious and emergent nature, requiring the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, they should be sent to the Adjutant General, or the Quartermaster General (as the case may be), at the Head Quarters Camp.

Memorandum regarding the mode of conducting business and correspondence in the Camp of Exercise.

The Batteries of the Royal Artillery present are associated with the Brigades and Divisions for preliminary drill and for discipline, but are under the regimental command of the Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery attached to the Head Quarters Camp.

Lieutenant Colonels Commanding the Artillery of the several Divisions will make such reports to Colonel G. V. Johnson, Commanding, as he may consider necessary, but correspondence should be reduced to a minimum.

Orders by the Commander-in-Chief affecting solely the Royal Artillery as regards manœuvres will be made through the Commandant of that Arm, through the General of Division.

The Officer Commanding Royal Artillery will not interfere with the prerogative of the Generals Commanding Divisions.

Batteries of Horse Artillery being dispersed through the Divisions, will report regimentally to the Officer Commanding Royal Horse Artillery, Head Quarters Camp.

Memorandum regarding the mode of conducting business and correspondence in the Camp of Exercise.

1. There will be but two Departmental Offices for the transaction of business in each Division, viz, that of the Assistant Adjutant General, and that of the Assistant Quartermaster General. All letters, reports, returns, &c., appertaining to each Department, will be sent to these Offices direct from the different regiments composing the Division. Officers Commanding, however, will submit personally to the Brigadier Commanding any letters having reference to discipline, or to any questions affecting the interior economy of their corps whilst in Camp, for his countersignature, and, if necessary, for any remarks he may wish to offer.

2. Correspondence from Regiments for Army Head Quarters will be submitted by the Commanding Officers through the General Officers Commanding the Division under whom they are serving in Camp.

3. Correspondence should be reduced to a minimum, and all instructions which do not require to be published in Division (or Brigade) Orders should be conveyed personally to Officers Commanding Brigades and Regiments, their Staff Officers being present for the purpose of taking notes.

This is not to preclude written instructions for movements, whether in the field military or otherwise. Wherever practicable, they prevent misunderstandings, and should be adopted.

4. Only such correspondence as it is likely will be referred to hereafter need be brought upon the Office Registers, all references, &c., of a merely temporary nature being destroyed after the breaking up of the Camp.

5. The Brigade Majors will provide themselves with a Brigade Order Book, which will contain all orders referring to the Brigade published in Camp; Adjutants of regiments will attend at fixed hours, or whenever the bugle may sound, for orders, at the Brigade Major's quarters to copy the orders of the day.

6. Camp orders issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be sent to General Officers Commanding Divisions, who will summon Brigade Majors to attend and take copies.

7. When a general parade is ordered, Parade States will be required, each regiment furnishing one to the Brigade Major, from which the Parade State of the Division will be prepared. For Forms see G. O. 157 of 1870.

8. The Senior Medical Officers of the British and Indian Services in each Division will receive and collect from Medical Officers of the corps attached to their Divisions, all Reports and Returns, medical and sanitary, laid down for the two Services, respectively, and will be held responsible for their correct preparation and punctual transmission to the principal Medical Officer of the force.

By Order,
Fred. Thesiger, Colonel, Adjutant General.
Head Quarters, Simla, 15th November.

(*Englishman.*)

The Camp at Delhi is the topic of the day. We have made arrangements for giving our readers an accurate idea of its progress and performances, for there can be no doubt that this great military gathering has a deep significance, not only in India, but at home. After all the preparations at the Horse Guards, the War Office, and the Control Department, no military critic can regard the last Aldershot Campaign as anything better than a modified success. It certainly failed to answer the expectations of the English people, and we suspect, if we knew the whole truth, we should find that it has formed a subject of no small amusement to Foreign Courts. But the British Army has its Head Quarters, not in England, but in India. From a military point of view, the United Kingdom is but a recruiting ground and a depôt for supplying its great Eastern dependency. The result of the Delhi Camp will therefore affect our reputation, not only in this country, but throughout the European world.

While heartily acknowledging this, we cannot shut our eyes to the tendency, both on the part of the Government and of the public, to over-estimate the new order of qualities which are now supposed to constitute the success of an army, and which the Delhi Camp and similar experiments are designed to develop. There can be no doubt that the great military operations of a modern European contest demand every year more of strategy and less of personal valour. The individual soldier is more and more being merged in the well-trained and skilfully-directed mass. But it should not be forgotten that, so far as our experience has hitherto gone, the very reverse is the case in India. Strategy and the skilfully directed movements of huge masses of men are unquestionably matters to which we ought now to give special attention, and for the learning of which we ought to be willing to pay. But it was not an overwhelming weight of either infantry, or cavalry, or of artillery, that won for us the Empire of the East. The whole history of our conquest of India is a narrative of audacious victories, gained by insignificant bodies of Englishmen against overwhelming odds. By all means, let us have, if possible, an annual military gathering, such as that which now dots the plains round Delhi. But while anxious to learn what is now needful to be acquired, let us distinctly remember that it is British pluck and the persistent courage of individual Englishmen that won India for us, and to which we must chiefly trust for holding the country.

OFFICIAL COSTUME FOR THE COVENANTED SERVICE.

We believe that with the new year will be gazetted an ordinance or notification prescribing official costume for the Covenanted Service. There will be full and undress uniforms. The former will not differ much from the present diplomatic uniform, but the undress will consist of a white (not drab) felt helmet, with gold knob or button on summit, gold edging round sides and back, and gold oak-leaf and device on peak; frock coat (double breasted, possibly) of blue and gold; and blue pantaloons with gold stripes. The undress is intended for morning and out door ceremonies, and especially for durbars. Each Civilian will have to provide himself with uniform, but one year's time will be allowed him to do so. The full dress will be evening and indoor, and, as far as we can learn, will remain the privilege of those few officials now entitled to don it.—*Daily Examiner.*

THE SUSPENSION OF THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF CALCUTTA.

(*Englishman*, Nov. 27.)

Not the least extraordinary point about the suspension of our Chief Magistrate is the omission of the Lieutenant-Governor to give any reason for his action. Mr. Roberts is simply told, in continuation of a certain letter, that the Lieutenant-Governor feels it his duty to suspend him without delay. The letter referred to deals with at least two grounds of dissatisfaction, which have no connection with one another, and one of which does not concern Mr. Roberts's conduct as a magistrate. Whether this abrupt and summary method of dealing with the Chief Magistrate is intended to add to the indignity put upon him, or whether it is meant to tie his hands and those of his friends, we cannot say. Its tendency is certainly to produce both these effects. To our thinking, it is also an indignity to the public, a degradation of a high office, and a gross violation of common decency, thus to suspend the Chief Magistrate of a great city with as little ceremony as if he were a peon or a punkah-bearer.

We publish elsewhere the opinions of the Native Press on the Lieutenant-Governor's action. There is hardly a European in Calcutta who will not cordially concur in the testimony they bear to the value of Mr. Roberts's public services, a testimony which is the more valuable that it concerns the merit of an officer whose manner in Court was not popular, and regarding whom any prejudice that might exist would tell rather against than for him.

All confidence in the present Government of Bengal must come to an end, if, in the face of this strong expression of public opinion, it still persists in withholding from the public the fullest information regarding the reasons that have led it to adopt the extraordinary course it has taken.

(*Bengalee*, Nov. 25.)

We sincerely regret to inform our readers that Mr. J. B. Roberts has been suspended by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from the offices of Magistrate and Coroner. Why His Honor has passed such a severe order we are not in a position to say. There is a rumour, based we do not know on what substratum of truth, that the suspension of the popular Magistrate of Calcutta is owing to "the action Mr. Roberts has taken as member of the Municipality." For the credit of the British Government we hope there is no truth in this report. If a faithful representation of the wishes of the rate-payers of the town and independence of action be unpalatable to the authorities, the sooner the municipal farce ends the better. We say without fear of contradiction, that if there had been half-a-dozen Justices as energetic, as independent, and as disinterested as Mr. Roberts, the town, and especially its northern division, would have by this time been considerably better.

(*Indian Post*, Nov. 25.

"Mr. Roberts has been suspended." This news ran like wildfire through the length and breadth of the town, and there was not a citizen but regretted the circumstance. We were astounded at the announcement. In the absence of any explanation of the cause or causes which influenced His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in taking this extreme step against a public servant of such tried ability and long standing as Mr. Roberts, the public have been indulging in curious surmises more or less in accord with the real state of facts.

* * * * *

He has been upwards of, we believe, fourteen years in his judicial office, and in not a single instance has been found otherwise than a most conscientious and upright magistrate. Certainly he has his crotchets, but these were never allowed to seriously interfere with the due discharge of his duty to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. He is decidedly the most popular magistrate that ever sat in the Calcutta Police Court. We are really sorry that after faithfully serving Government for nearly a quarter of a century, he should be thus summarily dealt with and quietly shelved. Whatever may have weighed with His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in this affair, we are certain that, considering the long and meritorious services which Mr. Roberts has rendered to the State, His Honor will not "give him over in his grey hairs." We have always known His Honor to be above cliquism or the factious spirit of a partizan, and therefore can confidently hope that when the question which has led to Mr. Roberts's suspension will have been sifted to the bottom, and considered in all its bearings with special reference to that gentleman's antecedents, His Honor will at once see the propriety of tendering to him such *amende honorable* as may appear to His Honor to be meet and proper.

* * * * *

We think that we echo but the feeling of the public at large when we say that Mr. Roberts's suspension is looked upon as a general calamity, in which all classes of the community of Calcutta, both native and European, participate in an equal degree. It has cast the whole city in a gloom. This certainly is a significant fact, and we trust that His Honor will not overlook it in the final disposal of the case.

M. Rochefort and the Empire.—The *Paris Journal* publishes the following letter, addressed by Henri Rochefort to the counsel who defended him before the court-martial:—"Allow me, my dear defender, to offer you a collection of that *Lantern* which is supposed to have brought me so much formerly, and which costs me so dear to-day. That which troubles me in the calumnies of all descriptions that are hurled not only against me, but also against my family, even to my children, is that in them I imagine that I perceive the vague hopes of that *regime* which was believed to be dead, and which I have the reputation of having buried. Everywhere may be seen peeping forth those political and literary mushrooms which a Bonapartist dunghill alone can produce. I expect every day to hear that Napoleon III., having resumed his domain, has proclaimed an amnesty, and, after having been condemned by the Republic, I am now menaced with the far more terrible misfortune of being pardoned by the Empire."

THE PRESERVATION OF GAME.

The following letter has been addressed to the *Pioneer*:—I cordially agree with Upper Godavery that it is quite time some means should be taken to stay the present wholesale slaughter of game. Perhaps a tax of Rs. 15 per gun, and Rs. 5 extra as a shooting license, is a proposition requiring reconsideration. Upper Godavery would probably find that the "extra Rs. 5" would often be shirked by the cunning *shikari*, more especially in districts with heavy jungle land. *Generally* your *shikari* prefers the very early morning time and dusk for his "pot" shots at deer and other game; and it is seldom he is caught red-handed—he never would be were game laws in force. It is true that when the flesh was sold in the village, the police, or whoever were responsible for the execution of the game laws, would be able to investigate; but the penalty would easily and surely be shirked. It is common practice *now* for *one* man to take out a license and half-a-dozen to use the gun; and if the wrong man is caught using it, some story of the owner's having sent it for repairs, &c., is always trumped up and believed. To be of use, the game laws must be strict and very clear. I would amend Upper Godavery's proposition, and have simply a gun-tax, not Rs. 15 but 25 or more. Any true sportsman will be happy to pay that sum for the efficient preservation of game. At present the slaughter is simply atrocious, more especially in the hills. However, as I have not had much hill shooting, others are more able to give an idea of the destruction of game there. In the plains many natives give up almost entirely all thoughts of labour, and live well by selling deer meat at from two to three annas a pound. Licenses are *ostensibly* taken out for protection of cultivation, but *really* very often simply to make a livelihood by *shikar*. I have heard it argued that a *shikari* does a great deal of good by killing off the does—granted, *near* cultivation, but not when he goes into dense forest-land, away from all cultivation, and slaughters there. A gun licensed for protection of cultivation is only legitimately used at night. There are always watchmen over fields in the vicinity of jungles, and there, without a doubt, is the proper place for a gun intended, and indented for, solely for the safety of the crops. I trust the subject, now that the *Pioneer* has taken it up, will not be allowed to die a natural or unnatural death.

KHYRABAD FAIR

Perhaps few persons beyond the province of Oudh have ever heard of the Khyrabad Fair, yet it deserves notice, not only for its actual importance as a mart, but for its success as an administrative district-experiment. The fair only dates from 1860, and was projected, organised, and started by the district officers of Seetapore in the face of all sorts of inauspicious prognostics. The sales now effected at the fair amount to between a lakh and a half and two lakhs per annum. Khyrabad is five miles from Seetapore on the Lucknow road, and is the scene from the 26th December to the 8th January of a large and varied and busy assemblage. Some five hundred temporary shops are opened; there are sky-races, athletic sports, fireworks—and in fact it is a Sonepore on a small scale. But of course it is only as a market that it possesses serious importance, and as a mart it is only in metal wares, linen, cotton, and woollen goods, and elephants, that the transactions are very considerable. It is indeed curious to remark, that though the fair was originally designed as a horse and cattle market, it has hitherto been a complete failure in these respects, while it has achieved a brilliant success in articles which at first were little counted on. Thus the sale of horned cattle at the fair of 1870-71 hardly exceeded five hundred rupees. It was not quite so bad with horses, as out of 277 offered for sale 83 found purchasers at an average price of Rs. 169. But still it is only with regard to metal wares, cloth goods, and elephants that the amount of business becomes important. Elephants were sold at the last fair to the value of Rs. 37,415, metal wares to that of Rs. 42,749, and cloth goods to the amount of Rs. 49,167. It is clear that, as to these articles, the Khyrabad Fair supplies a real need of the district. We congratulate the Commissioner and district officers on the energetic initiative which has created these results, and not less on the prevision evinced in their arrangements. The purchase of the waste ground on which the fair is held was a wise precaution against the vexatious pretensions for ground-rent, &c., which would surely otherwise have been advanced hereafter by the zemindars.—*Pioneer.*

THE VELLAUR BRIDGE DESTROYED.

We learn, by private letter, that this bridge, between Chillumbrum and Cuddalore, in the South Arcot district, has been washed away by the floods. It was constructed under the supervision of the late Mr. Norfor, Executive Engineer, and, after three years labour, was declared open to wheel traffic on the 1st instant. The bridge contained 11 arches of 45 feet span. Before the completion of the bridge the public had to cross the river Vellaur by ferry, and at the latter end of the year, it was often found impossible to get over. Mr. Norfor stated that the foundations of the bridge cost a good deal of labour and trouble, the difficulty at times, owing to the frequent floods, being thought almost insurmountable. Very little credit can be attributed to those who constructed the bridge. The cost to Government has been very great, and the benefit to the public small, as they have only had the use of it for twenty days.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 27.

A THRILLING WEEK IN CALCUTTA.

(*Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal.*)

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

I think that will be the opinion of every one who reads this "Week."

It has been a week full of the most thrilling and startling incidents, and it is fortunate for you, Mr. Editor, that you possess on your staff, the only man in India capable of doing such a week justice. Modesty is my *forte*, or I would say more.

Of course the chief event has been the return of the Governor-General from Simla, and the splendid oration which he made in the Marble Hall, at Government House, to the public, whom he had invited thither, regarding the impolicy of the Government migrating annually to the hills. The candid and manly way in which his Lordship confessed that he was in error, in following the evil example of his predecessors, was perhaps unexpected, but the enthusiastic burst of applause which the confession drew from the assembled multitude, proved that all present, shared in the late Lord Byron's opinion, that there is always something noble and generous to be found at the core of an Irishman's heart. Calcutta had had proof of this before, though in the person of an humbler individual than a Viceroy—when Mr. Fagan, who had presided one year at the St. Patrick's dinner in the Town Hall, and sung, if I be correctly informed, "The Wearing of the Green," while trailing his coat along the table and defying the Saxon world to 'come on,' appeared at the same place next year at the St. Andrew's dinner as a Banffshire orator. His Excellency the Viceroy, whose action dragged me into this disgression, wisely determined, I think, not to keep two loves—Calcutta and Simla, as Mr. Fagan kept Ireland and Scotland. He had felt perhaps with Captain Macheath in the *Beggar's Opera*, the difficulty of the situation, and thought with him, if he did not say:—

"How happy could I be with either—
Were t' other dear charmer away."

Calcutta is to be congratulated that her charms have conquered those of her rival, and that Simla must now hide her diminished head in her clouds and snow wreaths.

His Excellency's arguments against the Council moving yearly to the hills were unanswerable. He clearly demonstrated that it occasioned about a loss of two months in the year in the transaction of public business—that it kept the Government of India isolated from the rest of the country for the better part of the year, and what was equally to be regretted, removed it from the healthy influence of that public opinion, which he and his colleagues so highly and warmly appreciated. No one could gainsay the truth of His Excellency's remark, that it was advisable that the Viceroy of so great an Empire as this, should at any times visit the various parts of the dominion over which he rules, and see and be seen by the various tribes and nations who own the gentle sway of Her Majesty, whose representative he is. But for his Council, and all the Heads of Departments to accompany him, every one present agreed with his Lordship, in characterising as an insensate and expensive folly. Nothing could have been more gratifying to a meek and long-suffering public, than his Lordship's assurance that this insensate and expensive folly would no longer receive his sanction,—except perhaps his Lordship's announcement that Sir Richard Temple had determined not to allow for the charges of the official migrations, in his next Budget. No wonder that such an announcement was received with cheers to which the Marble Hall in its solitude and silence has long been a stranger. It was like Sir Richard's modest nature, to own to His Lordship that though Simla enlarged his pictorial—it cramped his financial faculties:—that in the midst of its beauties—natural and artificial—he found his easily impressible mind more impressed with figures of beauty than figures of calculation,—that he, too, felt the want of that public opinion, which he was always ready to court, if likely to be in his favor,—and that, last but not least, he thought that by remaining at the Presidency for a year or two, and studying questions relating to his office, and listening to what men of knowledge and experience had to say thereon, he might be able to discover a tax better suited to this country than the justly-praised and much-liked Incometax. No wonder also that this confession of the honorable Knight's was also received with cheers. The playful allusions made by His Excellency to the social attractions of Simla, which he insinuated might have had much to do in leading the Council astray, were delivered in his Lordship's happiest manner, and his quotations from Tommy Moore were given in a way that would have made the wings of that songbird of Erin flutter with delight, could he have witnessed it. Whether Mr. R. B. Chapman's belief, as stated by his Lordship, that scandal coming from the hills might be caused by the inability of providing enough work for Members of Council and Heads of Departments, Satan finding mischief still for idle hands to do, is a well-founded belief, none of the audience present could of course say, but all rejoiced at the graceful and well-deserved compliment paid by His Excellency to Mr. Chapman, for the careful and generous way in which he had considered the circumstances of the poor clerks of the several offices who accompany the Government to Simla. It is known that these clerks delight in this annual change. The liberal allowances they receive for themselves and families to cover the expense of the trip, make them look forward to the yearly journey with extreme pleasure. Taken altogether, his Lordship's speech was one of his happiest efforts and the assurances given in it regarding the arrangements for the conduct of public business in future were most gratifying to all who heard him.

The presentation of the two addresses to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal was, I suppose, the next event of public importance. The first from the Medical Officers, thanking His Honor for the immediate and courteous retractation of the remarks he had lately made against them,—and the second, from the Bengal Civilians, expressing their fullest confidence in His Honor's method of selection for promotion, must have been highly gratifying to Mr. Campbell proving that he was the right man in the right place, if he himself had ever had any doubts upon the subject.

The fete at Belvidere, to award prizes to native candidates for Government employ, in respect to their efficiency in equitation, was a complete success. The riding of the numerous Baboos who competed, completely threw into the shade even the brilliant riding at the late Barrackpore Steeplechase, and well deserved the honorable terms used by His Honor in handing the prize to the winners.

The dissolution of the old Municipality and the creation of a new one on the representative system, was a step in the right direction, and one by which His Honor has earned the gratitude of old and young Bengal. It was to be expected that a native would be elected to the office of Lord Mayor, and the lot could not have fallen upon a better man than Baboo Kristo Dass Paul, who, I am told, looks magnificent in his Mayoralty robes. The scarlet mantle was made by the eminent firm of Messrs. Ramsay, Wakefield and Co., and the collar of gold by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., who, as I see by their advertisements, are esta-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

blished under the "auspices" of Government. N. B.—You might charge the above sentence as an advertisement, but, of course, I shall expect half profits.

The appointment made by Lord Mayor Kristo Dass, of Doctor Chuckerbutty as his Deputy, one which must be satisfactory to both natives and Europeans, as the Doctor may be said in a way to represent both, and both doubtless hold the same opinion as to the great use he has been to the community in the old Municipality.

The resolution come to by the new Lord Mayor and Council, that all works of utility and improvement now in progress should immediately be put a stop to as unnecessary and involving the expenditure of money, will save the Government all further anxiety on the subject of Municipal loans.

The dismissal of the Municipal engineers, Messrs Clarke and Fenwick, which was a necessary consequence upon the passing of this resolution, may or may not be the reason of the falling in of the main drain, and the bursting up of the water-works, but as Mr. Hogg with a self-denial, peculiarly his own, has accepted the office of Engineer in general to the new Corporation, it cannot be doubted but that, with the assistance of the nine native gentlemen who lately voted with him against Messrs. Clarke, Smith and Leonard, on a purely engineering question, such trifling matters as the drainage and water supply of Calcutta will be easily and speedily settled.

The new order of things throws out of employment three deserving servants of the old Municipality—Baron Dowleans, Dr. Tonnerre, and Mr. Robert Turnbull. As the last is advertised as "shortly proceeding to England," he can no doubt bear his loss with becoming fortitude, trusting like Mr. Micawber to 'something turning up'. The loss of the worthy Doctor will be a loss to Calcutta whose health he has so much improved since he had charge of it, but it is to be hoped that his own loss will be but temporary, and that he will soon regain the extensive practice he so generously gave up, when invited to become Health Officer to the City. As for the Baron—his loss, I think, will be a positive gain to himself and the town, if he will but now heartily apply himself to the great scheme he has had so long on hand, and which only failed through official blundering and mercantile blindness—the Reclamation of the Salt Water Lake.

The good that this great charge in municipal government will make in the town will be incalculable. Under the genial and economical rule of our new Lord Mayor, we as a city may smell stronger, but will save more, and the hope that poor James Hume expressed, when he started his last newspaper *The Indian Empire*, will be realised—*Nowhere will native rights be sacrificed to European interests.*

We are evidently on the eve of a Calcutta millenium, and I would not wonder ere another week be over, to read in the three daily papers complimentary verses by the Editors, addressed to each other.

Mr. Hogg being retained as Chief Engineer to the Lord Mayor and Corporation, will certainly cause a change to be made in the police as to the habits and customs of that body. It must be a change for the better, as by no power, natural or acquired, could a change be made for the worse. It is to be hoped however that the report that Mr. Hogg's one efficient policeman, Tewarry Singh, committed suicide on hearing that the office of Commissioner had changed hands is not true. If it is, it is a touching instance of the love and fidelity which a native policeman holds towards a Chief who respects him.

The bestowal of the Cross of Valour upon Doctor Lynch for his conduct during the Alipore Jail disturbance may not after all be necessary, as nobody can doubt the Doctor's courage after his allowing 2,000 ruffians to be let loose at one time before him, but it has, I hear, been decided, that every officer of a department in Bengal, whose conduct may be commented upon by the public press, in what may appear to the individual himself in an unfavorable manner, shall receive such a Cross of Valour—to shew that he has gone into danger, and gained the confidence of his Government. The cross will be of brass, of which, it is believed, there is a sufficient supply in the Presidency.

I am glad to find the Opera and Theatre so flourishing. At the former the talking instead of being, as heretofore, in an audible whisper and so distracting to the ear, is now kept up in the same tone as the singing, so you are at liberty to choose which you would rather listen to. This is as it should be; it puts every one at once at ease just as at a private party the British Philistines, male and female, do not commence to thaw until the piano is opened and somebody begins to play or sing. This is the signal for tongues unloose and all English frigidity to melt. The Opera now will be doubly attractive.

Mr. Lewis is having his theatre nightly crammed, owing to his determination to continue playing Shakespeare, and avoid such vulgar sensational dramas as "Crunchly the Jaw-breaker or the Dentist's Bride"—and other pieces depending upon scenery and situations rather than upon plot and dialogue. All this is gratifying, as shewing the increasing taste and love for the beautiful displayed by the inhabitants of Calcutta.

I think I have now told you faithfully all that has occurred during the past week, which I, your faithful chronicler, have deemed worthy of record. Modesty, as I said at the beginning of this letter, is my *forte*, and although it is to my pen that all the reforms I have mentioned are owing, and to that pen that they have been crowded into the little space of a week, I would have asked no public recognition of my services for

> "On their own merits, modest men are dumb."

But the eagle-eye of the Lieutenant-Governor allows no merit to escape it, and he has singled out me for honor, thus honoring you also through me. He has satisfied himself of my ability to "survey" and "sketch," and having seen me thrown at Barrackpore, he knows now I can sit a horse. I am informed upon the very best authority that he is prepared to use his influence with you on my behalf, and I have been delicately asked to state what honor would be most agreeable to my feelings. I have as delicately replied :—"Increase of salary and double pay for this contribution."

You will of course oblige His Honor, and so end pleasantly THE WEEK.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES"

SIR,—Two letters from Major-General Sir George Balfour, on the subject of Indian military expenditure, have appeared in numbers of *The Times* which have recently reached us.

Sir George Balfour is, I understand, at present without employment, but having held the appointment of Chief of the Military Finance Department in India from 1859 to 1862, and having recently served for a time at the War Office, doubtless his letter will carry weight. I think it well, therefore, to solicit the courtesy of a place in your columns, to enable me to say a few words in reply.

I do not intend to take upon myself the duty of defending against Sir George Balfour the Indian military expenditure for the last ten years. This has been controlled by able and conscientious men, two of the most distinguished of whom have, to the grief of all, recently died. I will only express my conviction that this control was exercised with a regard alike for economy and efficiency which could not be surpassed, and while efficiency has never been sacrificed to false economy or to obtain credit for low estimates, the great necessity for economy has been steadily kept in view in the midst of most pressing calls for improvements and outlay.

My object is to rebut such of Sir George Balfour's charges as are personal to myself, and briefly to show that his assertions or quotations require to be received with care.

I am first accused of repeating, in my statement in the Legislative Council, a fallacy alleged to have been contained in a speech by Sir Richard Temple, to the effect that "the military expenditure had been reduced ;" and then Sir George Balfour goes on to show that taking India and England together it has not been reduced. In fact, he accuses me of saying what I did not say, and then goes to the trouble of proving what I had plainly stated in my speech. I gave the expenditure in England and in India, and the total of both for each of the last ten years ; and then after showing that the expenditure in India was less than it had been since the Mutiny, I carefully guarded against the idea that this was the case as respects the total expenditure in England and India (though this was hardly necessary after I had given the exact amounts of each) by saying "that no very useful purpose would be gained by a lengthy comparison of the expenditure of each year since the Mutiny," and I especially referred to the fact that various transfers of charges to and from the estimates had occurred, and added that prior to 1866-67 "the charges for stores from England were made in the Indian and not in the English estimates," while elsewhere I gave the charge for these stores as estimate for 1871-72 at £824,720.

In fact, this allegation with respect to myself, and I believe equally with respect to Sir R. Temple, has no foundation, and it is peculiarly inconsistent to prefer this charge against me in one place and a little further on to affirm, as a second charge, that I only specifically account for one item of the *increase*, though it is admitted that some others are *vaguely* mentioned.

The second charge, while contradicting the first, is equally inaccurate. On reference to my speech it will be seen that I quoted from a paper by Mr. Kellner, on special duty in the Military Accounts Department, at least 14 specific causes of permanently new or increased expenditure, tracing the commencement of each to a particular year. I also named various other causes of a temporary nature, or that had operated generally throughout the whole period. I mentioned all these causes specifically, but of course it would have been out of place to have given figures extending over ten years in submitting a Budget for a particular year. The figures can, however, be ascertained by a comparison of the printed estimates of the different years.

With regard to Sir G. Balfour's inability to understand how a third of a million of expenditure had been caused by the extra twopence a day (not to 55,380, as he says, but to fully 60,000 men) with bounty and compensation for clothing, and an extra penny to men in their second period of service, it is nevertheless true that this was Colonel Browne's estimate at the time, and it was rather below the actual outlay. New conditions are now in force as to enlistment and re-engagement, but it is doubtful if the cost will, on the whole, be less.

The next and last charge I have to answer is that I "take credit for maintaining now a European force in excess, not only of the effectives borne on the returns, but also of the establishment." I beg to say that I did nothing of the kind, and Sir George Balfour does not explain how, in submitting an estimate for a coming year, it is possible to foresee the number of effectives. What I did was to estimate for the actual establishment and no more, in accordance with invariable practice, including that of Sir G. Balfour himself. What he means by going on to say that "expenditure depends on the effective strength of men belonging to European Artillery, Engineers, Cavalry, and Infantry, and not on military men employed in other departments," few would be able to understand who recollect the several items I detailed in my statement, which have no connection with the number of men thus serving. What he really means, apparently, is that he prefers to base his comparisons on the number of effective European soldiers in each year, and not to take any other fluctuating elements into account. This method happens to suit his arguments, but I shall presently show how deceptive it is.

I will now give a specimen of Sir G. Balfour's figures, and then one of his quotations, to show that it requires a very special knowledge, and also access to documents quoted, to check what he says.

In his first letter, while admitting a decrease in expenditure in India, he puts this decrease at £510, and then proceeds to argue that this is not a decrease to be proud of, considering the decreased number of troops. The reader who refers to the actual statements will see that the real decrease between the expenditure of 1862-63 and that for 1871-72 is £443,627, and will not understand how this is reduced to £510. However unaccountable his figures may appear, and however wonderfully they chime in with his arguments, it will always be found that Sir G. Balfour has some plausible reason for them in the background ; and in this instance it would appear that he has deducted certain recoveries and retrenchments, and the value of stores, which in 1862-63 were paid for in India, and are now paid for in England. By such means he probably obtains his low figure of £510, but the weak point of this process is that in other places he brings forward this transfer of charges from the Indian to the English estimates as a cause of our diminution of Indian expenditure, and he clearly has no right to the benefit of this argument both ways.

Probably in much the same way we may account for his saying in his first letter that the total expenditure for the smaller force has increased by £1,445,064, when in reality it has increased only by £985,627, or, as he himself states in his second letter by £1,074,558, on this occasion he making use of net and not gross expenditure for his comparison, the latter being the usual and correct basis, as receipts and recoveries often really belong to years prior to that in which they are realized.

Indeed, until Sir G. Balfour's letters are carefully studied, I think it is impossible thoroughly to realize how "figures can be made to prove anything." His figures of European strength given in the second letter differ altogether from those contained in his own estimate for 1862-66, and in all subsequent estimates ; but, no doubt, he will have plausible reasons for now, for the first time, adding officers who have always hitherto been separately returned, or for whatever other mode he has resorted to of augmenting the figures he himself previously adopted. His figures, however, correspond with no figures traceable here in the records of his own time or subsequently, and he has apparently overestimated reductions by at least five or six thousand European soldiers, and by seven or eight thousand native soldiers, including the Hyderabad Contingent, &c. Among the latter he estimates the saving by the Nagpore force as equal to £74,280, but he himself in 1862-63 only estimated its cost at £20,928, and even all that amount was not expended.

The above are some specimens of his figures. Now for a quotation. Sir G. Balfour desires to show that there has been no administrative control since he left India, so he says,—

> "One alleged cause of increase is most extraordinary. It was stated in 1869 by the Military members of the Indian Government that 'it is in supplies, where administrative control is powerless, that the increased expenditure has mainly taken place.'"

And General Balfour goes on to say that he must "give an unqualified contradiction to the assertion that administrative control is powerless with respect to supplies," and after quoting a despatch of the Secretary of State of 1869 to the same effect, he says that "the extent of these demands (that is, stores from England) "entirely depends on the efficiency or otherwise of that control which is declared to be powerless. It was anything but powerless between 1859 and 1862."

Now, much like a previous instance already referred to, this is all said to prove that my lamented predecessor, Sir H. Durand, considered we had not the means of checking our own demands in England. Sir H. Durand never uttered a syllable to this effect. He was writing about Indian expenditure and referring to the cost of the Indian Commissariat, the paragraph from which Sir G. Balfour has taken a few words having that title in its margin, and he was alluding to the great rise of prices in India, which administrative control was powerless to check. By referring what Sir H. Durand said to a subject he was not treating of, by the insertion of commas after the words "supplies" and "powerless," which are not in the original or the printed copy of the Minute sent to England, and by the omission of all the context, Sir G. Balfour has made Sir H. Durand appear to say what he never could have said, and thus afforded an opportunity of bringing forward his own theory as to administrative control having ceased when he left India.

As I said before, I do not intend to go through the long history of military expenditure for ten years, or to show what amount of increase is due to the measures of reduction in 1862-63, or how much that was inevitable might very properly have been incurred in 1862-3 instead of in later years ; but I desire most distinctly to affirm that the rates of the year when General Balfour left give no fair criterion for the proper rate of expenditure of other years, and that the adoption of a fixed rate of cost for each European and native soldier founded on the expenditure of any year, but especially of 1862-63 or 1863-64, as a mode of comparison for the expenditure of other years, is inapplicable and fallacious.

General Balfour has done both. He has taken 1862-63 as his standard year, and he has, by dividing the total expenditure by the number of troops, allotting arbitrary proportions to Europeans and natives, arrived at what he pleases to adopt as the proper rate of expenditure whatever may be the strength of the army. Now, the year 1862-63, when General Balfour left India, was notoriously a starvation year. Nothing but reduction was being effected ; pressing calls for improvement and reorganization were being made, many of which Sir G. Balfour was fully aware would have to be met, but which were not finally brought into operation by the sanction of the Secretary of State till late in 1863-64 at the earliest. A list of these new or increased charges would weary your readers, but it is an undoubted fact that the rate of expenditure for the two years 1862-63 and 1863-64 is wholly inapplicable to the demands of an efficient army in the present day.

Then the system of rates for each soldier affords only a deceptive mode of comparison, especially in an Indian Military Budget, which contains so many charges having no connexion with the number of troops, and many of which have in other countries no place in military estimates at all. Large sums, too, are borne on the military estimates now which were not there in Sir G. Balfour's time, one of them, that for official postage alone, amounting to more than £40,000 annually. These involve no increase of expenditure but according to Sir George Balfour the soldiers cost more than they did before these charges were placed on the military estimates. So, in any year in which we might have a large outlay for new rifled guns, the cost of the soldier would be apparently extravagant as compared with other years. Sir G. Balfour calculates the cost of the Sepoy at £41 9s. This, of course, includes his share of the Commander-in-Chief's pay of £10,000 a year (the Sepoy's pay being £8 8s.), and many other charges, but the reduction of any number of Sepoys does not affect that pay or many charges that could be named.

I do not think I could give a stronger instance of the fallacy of this mode of comparison, as applicable to India, than by stating the fact that the charges paid in England on account of British troops in India for 1862-63 were actually less by £13,000 than those estimated for 1871-72, though according to Sir George Balfour there has been a reduction of 14,500 British soldiers, and in reality we have eight or nine thousand less.

As I have stated what are, I believe, the inaccuracies, I think it right that I should show as nearly as possible, for the information of your readers, what is the actual increase of expenditure in England and India since 1862-63. There have been reductions alike of troops and in departments, the value of which is estimated by the able officer already named as now on special duty in the Military Accounts Department at about one and a third millions, but new expenditure has arisen aggregating about two millions and a third, thus causing an excess of about a million over the expenditure of 1862-63, which it is hoped is gradually coming down. I may remark that, of 51 items of new and increased expenditure, not a fourth admit of reduction by any exercise of administrative check on the part of the Government of India. To those which do admit of check careful attention is being paid.

Sir G. Balfour, however, further, of course still adopting his standards of comparison, says there is an excess of near three and a half millions of increased expenditure in proportion to the strength of the Army to be accounted for. As there is no such increase, of course it cannot be accounted for. Of all the items of real increase there is an account year by year in the printed estimates. In one place Sir G. Balfour has said that the expenditure is now fully three millions higher than it should be. Now, the expenditure at home is not subject to any control on the part of the Indian Government save as respects stores. In this item, with all that is before us in the way of re-arming, I can anticipate very little reduction for some time to come, and I have no reason to believe that in other items it is possible for the Secretary of State to effect much saving. Most of the items, indeed, are beyond his control.

Of the Indian expenditure, six millions and a half are for pay allowances, which cannot be touched ; at least a million more is for non-effective services and for other minor items, such as Volunteers, education, ecclesiastical, and a few of the miscellaneous charges, which obviously do not afford scope for reduction. The Staff establishments and departments, costing about three-quarters of a million, have recently been reviewed, and savings made exceeding any previous attempts in that direction. So, practically, there remains an expenditure of about four and a half millions, out of which to reduce three millions. As this sum covers the grants for commissariat, stud, clothing, barrack, ordnance, medical and transport, and some of the miscellaneous service, I think it in the highest degree unlikely that Sir G. Balfour could, without radical changes of organization and without impairing the efficiency of the Army, effect a tenth part of the reduction he speaks of.

I do not think it is necessary to discuss the remedy which is apparently hinted at—the re-establishment of a Military Finance Department such as Sir G. Balfour presided over. He calls it a "Separate Financial Department." I am not aware that it ever had any separate authority, but its abolition in its then somewhat anomalous and expensive form was thought desirable by Lord Halifax in January, 1863. He, however, fixed no time for this, but on the suggestion of Sir C. Trevelyan, the Financial Member of Council, Lord Lawrence's Government remodelled the Department in March, 1864, and placed its head in proper relations to the Military Department, which department is again checked by the Financial Department. I believe the step was wise ; no real check was weakened, and since then various improvements have been effected in the system of estimating, accounting, and auditing. Increased expenditure has been due either to increased prices or to administrative measures decided on by the Secretary of State or Government of India, and which no subordinate department could have been permitted to interfere with, while reductions were made on well-considered grounds, and not for the mere purpose of making low estimates.

Sir G. Balfour claims credit for savings to the amount of £7,000,000 between 1859 and 1862-63, but is this wonderful? How much was military expenditure reduced in England in 1815, and again in 1856? Is it very unusual, or does it require any great financial ability, to largely reduce military expenditure on the cessation of a great war, especially when that reduction is mainly a reduction of troops decided on by higher authority?

I will now conclude, thanking you, in anticipation, for your courtesy in giving me so large a space in your columns. I promise you that I will not again encroach on your kindness in connexion with the subject of this letter, for I have much necessary work to attend to, and having, I believe, shown that what Sir G. Balfour writes is to be received with caution, I do not care to continue a controversy in which he, on the spot, with no prospect of early contradiction and with his wonderful facility of pouring forth figures would possess advantages entirely denied to me.—I am, &c.,

Simla. H. W. NORMAN, Major-General.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—Pray allow me space for a few words in reply to General Balfour's letter of the 31st of October. They may serve to clear the ground for his promised reply to General Norman's letter.

Sir H. Durand stated as follows in his Minute :—

> "It is in supplies, where administrative control is powerless, that an increased expenditure has mainly taken place."

General Balfour's comment on this is :—

> "If this be not an admission that both the administrative control is insufficient and that an increase of expenditure in supplies has taken place, then language has no meaning."

Now, Sir, Sir H. Durand's language had always a meaning, and a very plain one, but not that taken by General Balfour. The meaning is that if you want the Army to be efficient you must furnish it with the necessary supplies, provisions, stores, and arms, and that, as prices had risen very much of late years, the increase of expenditure on these items was absolutely unavoidable.

In justice to General Balfour I must add that while he was in office he did certainly exercise a very complete control over expenditure of this kind, but it was by the very simple process of cutting down the demands of departments and without much consideration for the actual necessities and requirements of the Army. And, in justice to Sir H. Durand and General Norman, I must add, that the result of General Balfour's reductions was as is well known in India, inefficiency in every one of the great departments of the Army, transport, medical, commissariat, and ordnance ; temporary economy, and, after General Balfour's departure, a sudden and extravagant increase of expenditure, owing to the poverty-stricken state of these departments, caused by General Balfour's so-called reductions.—I have, &c.

AN INDIAN OFFICER.

"TELL that man to take off his hat in Court," said a Judge the other morning to an officer. The offender, who turned out to be a lady, wearing the fashionable sailor hat, indignantly exclaimed, "I am no man, sir!" "Then," said his Honor, "I am no Judge."

PRIVATE MARRIAGES IN GERMANY ON THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.—Many of our readers will remember to have heard of the number of marriages that took place in Germany privately on the outbreak of the war last year, when there was not sufficient time for lovers to obtain the royal permission, without which no marriage of an officer of the regular forces in Prussia is legal. Great was the faith evinced in the loyalty of their bridegrooms by the ladies concerned ; for as the application for subsequent sanction must needs come from the officer himself, a lady marrying privately under these peculiar circumstances may be said to place her honour absolutely in her bridegroom's hands. It is hoped that the result will not have been in other cases as with one young lady, a banker's daughter, who was married privately to Prince Wittgenstein, of the Guard Dragoons, before his regiment left for France. The Berlin papers announce that he has appeared in the Divorce Court as plaintiff against his wife, and, after a sitting held with closed doors, obtained his petition that the marriage be declared null and void, "on the ground of the absence of the usual royal permission." Of course there may have been other and more solid pleas.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K. T., ON INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

THE following address to the Students of the Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, was delivered by the Duke of Argyll, K.T., Secretary of State for India, at the opening of the College, on the 5th of August. Portions of the address have appeared before, but as the full address is important and interesting we now publish it *in extenso* :—

GENTLEMEN,—We are met here to-day to open a College for the training of Civil Engineers in the service of the Government of India, and probably it may be right that on this occasion I should shortly explain why it is that my colleagues of the Indian Council and myself, after much deliberation, and after only so much of doubt as is requisite for the thorough discussion of every difficult question, have thought it to be our duty to found this Institution. It is now many years ago since I heard Lord Ellenborough say, in the course of a speech in the House of Lords, that if from any cause we should be expelled from India, the British Government would leave behind it almost nothing, in the way of great public works, as a mark and memorial of the period of its rule. Perhaps, even at the time when this remark was made, it partook somewhat of oratorical exaggeration. Yet it is undoubtedly true that up to about that time there had been great neglect of public works in India, and that in this respect there was a painful contrast between the results of our rule and the vast remains still to be seen all over India and Ceylon of great canals, tanks, and works of irrigation which were due to the old native monarchies of the country. But whatever truth there may have been in Lord Ellenborough's statement when it was made, I am glad to think it could not be made with any truth now. Adequate attention to great public works in India dates, I think, very much from the government of my late noble friend and relative the great Marquis of Dalhousie ; and now under a system which was devised and organized by him, we have completed lines of railway which ascend the whole valley of the Ganges, and which connect also that valley with the western coasts of India, completing the circuit from Calcutta on the one side, and from Bombay on the other, to Lahore. But it must always be remembered that, in respect to public works, the Government of India is placed under very peculiar conditions. In India there is no such thing as private enterprise in connexion with such works. Everything to be done must be done by the Government. Lord Dalhousie complained that the native community could not be got to understand that they ought to do anything for themselves. It may be thought that the railways have been an exception, and that these, having been executed by companies, have been the work of private enterprise. But the truth is that the railways have been no exception at all, because I never can for a moment admit that expenditure which is made in reliance on a State guarantee can be said, with any truth, to represent private enterprise. In giving such a guarantee, the Government takes upon itself the whole risk of loss, and the shareholders secure for themselves a certainty of success. The truth evidently is that, under such conditions, the State makes the railways at its own cost just as much as the canals or other works of irrigation which are avowedly State works. The companies are the mere agents for the distribution and expenditure of money raised on the credit of the State. It has now been determined that the Government of India is to dispense with this agency as regards the construction of railways, and that on this class of works, as well as on works of irrigation, it is to reap the full benefit of its own expenditure. But this condition of things, in which nothing is done, as in England, by private enterprise, necessarily involves some special difficulties as regards the engineers to be employed. In England the public employs those professional men who have risen to distinction in the competition of life. Employers have the pick of the whole market, and men can be employed, or their services dispensed with, at a moment's notice. Thus the education of engineers at home rests on what Mr. Darwin would call a system of "natural selection." The good men rise to the top, and the inferior men drop out of the race. But in India the same facilities do not exist for obtaining the services of men of proved qualifications. There is no employment but that which Government affords, and the servants selected for its employment by Government must therefore be tested by some other process than that which depends upon success in the competition of life. The truth is that, even at home, this process tends to conceal the defects of scientific education, because there are always men who, by force of natural abilities and of genius, will overcome every disadvantage of training, and will rise to eminence in their profession. But this furnishes no proof that proper and sufficient means of scientific education are afforded in this country. All that can be said is that, under the system of private enterprise, these means can be dispensed with, not perhaps without injury, but without conspicuous failure. But under the conditions of service which prevail in India, scientific training and education cannot be dispensed with. Doing everything by itself, the Indian Government must maintain for itself, and for itself alone, a permanent staff of military and civil engineers. The magnitude of the public works is not adequately appreciated by the public at home. Setting aside altogether the expenditure on railways, and setting aside also military buildings and other works of that kind, several millions a year are spent by the Government of India upon works which have no parallel among the obligations lying on any other Government in the world. Hitherto the engineers who have been employed on these works have been supplied from two or three different sources. The total number of officers now employed in the Public Works Department is about 900, of whom a considerable portion belong to the corps of Royal Engineers, about 100 are military men educated at a special college, Roorkee, in India, whilst the remainder are Civil Engineers. Now how are these procured? In Lord Stanley's time it was thought right to try the system of open competition in a special engineering examination. That system, however, has been proved almost a complete failure, not through any want of candidates, but because so small a proportion of them could pass the necessary test examination. Only a mere fraction of the number who came forward were found to be even decently qualified for the duties they aspired to discharge. Some explanation of this failure is afforded by a recent publication issued by the Institute of Civil Engineers, showing the want of a proper scientific education for engineers in England. And here I may observe that this want is not peculiar to the engineering profession. The same complaint is made as to lawyers, and (as Mr. Gladstone said recently in the House of Commons) this deficiency in scientific education applies to almost every profession in the country. Let me quote the evidence of Mr. Conybeare, who, in a letter published by the Institute, referred to a course of lectures which he delivered at Woolwich in 1857 on the Principles and Practice of Civil Engineering, and said :—"At that time my impression, as far as I had an opportunity of forming an opinion of the respective results of the engineering education of the Continent and of this country, was that foreigners were usually wanting in practical experience, and our own in scientific training. But I think that this is no longer the case, for the large amount of work that has been executed in France during the last decade has afforded to the French engineers opportunities of which their previous scientific training enabled them to avail themselves to the utmost of acquiring the practical experience in which they had been before wanting, while I fear that the scientific training of English engineers is usually just as defective at the present time as it was 12 or even 20 years ago." In the same volume Professor Jenkin, of Edinburgh, after an interesting description of the foreign system, proceeded to describe ours, and said :—"Young men at the age of about 18 enter the office of a Civil Engineer. Usually, few questions are asked as to previous training. Etiquette required the engineer to show a certain reluctance to receive the pupil, and in fact the ordinary pupil is a sort of nuisance in an office, only tolerated in consideration of the fee which accompanies him. From personal experience, I can declare that most pupils are so ignorant of algebra that they are not only incapable of working out a result for themselves, but actually cannot apply the simple formulæ which are given in engineers' pocket books. The calculation of the solid contents of a wall is often beyond their powers. Their arithmetic is very shaky, and a knowledge of physics, chemistry, geology, or the higher mathematics is wonderfully rare. The men have too often chosen the profession from an idea that it is pleasant, and because, forsooth, it is guarded by no preliminary examination. Not even a pass examination is required, and the ignorance of some pupils, especially in mechanical workshops, must be experienced before it can be believed. They really seem to think that a little turn for making toy models shows a bent for mechanical engineering such as will justify them in expecting success. . . . . The contrast between the two systems is complete ; abroad, men have almost perfect theoretical instruction, coupled with a wonderfully good imitation of the real work, so far as the design is concerned ; they are not brought into contact with the execution of those designs until they begin to gain their bread. In England, the theoretical instruction is wofully deficient, but the abler men are allowed to design real work, and they watch the execution of that work in many stages. Abroad, competitive examinations keep out incompetent men. In Britain, they are weeded out by the result of the struggle for existence." These extracts explain the reasons why, when an invitation was given to young men to pass a most moderate and even low test for entering the engineering service of the Indian Government, a very insignificant percentage of the competitors could be found to qualify. The Society of Arts, in their report on technical education, also published by the Institute of Civil Engineers, said :—"What is required is, that students should enter on their pupilage as well instructed as foreign students enter the special schools of the Continent. This can be effected by existing colleges, if these institutions are willing to organize special courses of study, and found new chairs for professors of certain special applications of science. The existing colleges are, however, too few and too widely scattered to educate more than a small proportion of those who ought to receive a scientific education preparatory to technical pursuits. New colleges are therefore required ; colleges of a type analogous to Owen's College and schools which would either prepare students for those colleges or be analogous in their highest forms to those institutions. The class of schools required does not at present exist in England" Now such being the state of things in England, as described by the highest authorities in the Civil Engineering profession, and as tested by our own experience, it has become our duty to determine what is required for the interests of the public service in India, and we felt bound to take special means to obtain for those who entered the Indian service that scientific education which cannot otherwise be secured. That is the reason why we have instituted this College. When once a man has entered the Indian Civil Service, it is difficult to get rid of him, and it is therefore the business of the Indian Government to see that the young men who do enter their service possess the education that is necessary for the proper discharge of their duties, and this would be a necessity even if those duties were the same as those which belong to Civil Engineering at home. But still more is it a necessity when we recollect that the nature of the public works of India requires very high scientific attainments in the engineers employed there, who are called upon to design and superintend the construction of vast systems of irrigation with which the engineers of this country are comparatively unacquainted. It is of the very first importance to utilize the waters of the great rivers of India for the purposes of irrigation, and nothing is more essential than that the engineers of the Government should be thoroughly conversant with this description of work, and that their estimates should not be faulty. I and my colleagues in the Indian Council have had before us more than one case in which grievous errors had been made in the estimates for work of irrigation and inland navigation, so that they cost sometimes three or four times the sum originally contemplated. This always operates as a serious discouragement to such works, and thus the mistakes of ill educated and incompetent men may have the most injurious effects upon the progress of improvement in India. I cannot close these observations, gentlemen, without expressing to you the sense I entertain of the high interest attaching to the profession which you have chosen. In my opinion the calling of a Civil Engineer is one of the noblest of all professions. There is no other from which we derive so much consciousness of power. I remember hearing some years ago a discussion, in which the late Lord Macaulay took part, as to the meaning of the word civilisation, and that distinguished man, who was perhaps somewhat fond of paradox, maintained that civilization meant nothing but the growing command of the human race over the resources of nature. Certainly if you attempt to define it as progress in morals, religion, or even in the science of government, you will be met by the fact that there have been periods acknowledged to be of high civilization which were nevertheless periods of great moral corruption. Macaulay therefore argued that the progress of mankind in civilization was most definitely marked by their ever growing command over the resources of nature, and by their more and more complete power of subordinating those resources to their own use. Without giving our assent altogether to this theory, there can be no doubt that command over the powers and laws of nature is at least one of the most important elements in civilization. It has been said by the poet that "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever," and it might be said with equal truth that a mechanical discovery is a gain for ever. Nothing won for us by engineering science is ever lost to mankind. A few ingenious combinations of material, or a few productions depending on mere manipulative skill, may now and then be forgotten and lost, but all the great discoveries of engineering knowledge have been added for ever to the permanent resources of mankind. And who can estimate the influence which these discoveries have over those higher elements in civilization which, after all, must ever form an essential element in our idea and conception of it as a complex whole? I congratulate the students, therefore, whom I see before me on their entrance to this noble profession. You have secured your admission into the College by honourable success in an open competition, and by this preliminary examination you have shown your acquaintance with the ordinary elements in the education of an English gentleman. I hope that during the special training you are now to receive you will keep up your general acquaintance with science and literature. It is important that the civil engineer should not only have a command of the various branches of applied science, but should also have some knowledge of speculative science and of general literature. With regard to the College itself, we desire it should be known publicly that it is no close monopoly, but that entrance to it is open to all the world. It is presided over by a most distinguished officer, and we have felt that the best policy is to choose a good man and place in his hands the full responsibility for the studies of the place. Let me now exhort the students to profit by the many signal advantages which are placed within your reach ; and, having a regard to the career for which you are destined, I hope you will cultivate kindly feelings towards the natives of India. The spirit and temper of our public servants towards the natives are, I fear, not altogether what they used to be. Perhaps in some respects such men as those who served under the old East India Company will never be seen again. There is reason to fear that the terrible prejudices aroused by the mutiny of 1857 have brought about a spirit of hostility and contempt among our public servants towards the natives which, if not checked and repressed, may have the most disastrous influence upon our rule in India. No amount of genius, no amount of intellectual or physical superiority, will ever teach the people of India to love us. Such qualities may may make the natives fear or even respect us, but they will never regard us with affection unless our public servants treat them with that kindness, generosity, and respect which I think were the distinguishing characteristics of the old servants of the East India Company. The students of this College should remember that one of the first of their duties as gentlemen, as Christians, and as faithful servants of the Indian Government, will be to cherish feelings of respect and affection towards the natives of that great country.

A BUNGLING WAR MINISTRY.

THERE have been many strange revelations of the recklessness with which M. Gambetta's improvised War Ministry conducted its purchases ; but we doubt whether any are so remarkable as the following story, which reaches us from direct and unimpeachable authority. When settled at Bordeaux it struck M. Gambetta that cartridges might be procured for his rifles without depending entirely on the contracts in America ; and an agent was sent at once to Switzerland to procure the necessary machines. A contractor was soon found willing not only to supply them, but to put them together at Bordeaux within a fixed time, and before the appointed time he appeared with the machinery. On inquiring where it was to be placed, he learned that a building had been ordered to be built expressly. Unfortunately the building had proved not so easy to prepare as the machines, and when the contractor sought out the spot, he found that the walls were not yet wholly up. Resisting a proposal which was made to put his work together without shelter, he at length obtained the use of a riding-school, which was duly handed over for the purpose. The machines were erected ; the workmen were ready. Then for the first time it occurred to the War Delegation that no provision has been made for purchasing the necessary sheet metal of copper or brass. Search was made at Bordeaux in vain. In vain telegraphic messages were despatched to Bourges and Toulouse. The metal needed was everywhere out of stock, and the final history of the matter is that only 8 lb. of copper could be brought together to set the machines working which had cost the War Delegation just £16,000.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

NEW STYLES OF PARISIAN PLAYS.

THE *Gaulois* gives us a foretaste of the treat reserved for Parisian play-goers in a piece entitled the "Roi Carotte," shortly to be produced at the Gaité with great scenic effects, one of which will be a ballet principally composed of ladies representing various specimens of the vegetable world. Other attractions will be on a similar scale of magnificence and surprise. One tableau is laid in an inn, the sign of which is the "Hungarian Cock." In the inner court of this hostelry, the balconies of which bend beneath the weight of a host of students declaiming revolutionary hymns, takes place a *farandole* danced with great *desinvolture*. Suddenly the cock upon the signboard opens his beak and drops from it a lion which had been hanging by its mane therefrom. This President of the Zoological republic—in zinc—leaps into life and sets to devouring the corps de ballet. The agony of the situation is further complicated by the appearance of a frog which, from infinitesimal proportions, swells to an enormous size, and swallows up the unhappy danseuses who had escaped the grasp of the lion. Upon this, a "real" obus bursts in the midst of the maddened crowd, casting its splinters in all directions. The scenery comes down in flaming morsels, and is replaced by the interior of a palace, in which the necromancer Kiribibi is amusing himself by the hewing in pieces of an insurgent, whose head he dissects before the audience ; in spite of which operation, however, the ex-Communist goes through an intricate jig. This extract, taken at a venture, will give a fair idea of the piece as a whole, and account for the almost delirious delight with which the *Figaro*, the *Gaulois*, and their confrères welcome its advent.

THE FEMALE MEDICAL STUDENTS.

ON Friday, October 27, at a meeting of the General Council of the University of Edinburgh, held in the Queen-street Hall, Principal Sir Alexander Grant presiding, the question of the education of the female medical students was discussed. Dr. Alexander Wood moved,—"That, in the opinion of this Council, the University authorities have by published resolutions induced women to commence the study of medicine at the University ; that these women having prosecuted their studies to a certain length are prevented from completing them from want of adequate provision being made for their instruction ; that this Council without again pronouncing any opinion on the advisability of women studying medicine, do represent to the University Court that after what the Senatus and Court have already done they are at least bound in honour and justice to render it possible for those women who have already commenced their studies to complete them." He read the following petition signed by between nine and ten thousand women :—"To the General Council of the University of Edinburgh,—Gentlemen,—It being often said that women have no desire for the medical services of their own sex, and take no interest in the struggle for professional education in which some women are now engaged, we the undersigned desire to record our emphatic protest against those statements and to express our earnest hope that it may soon be possible for those of us who desire it to consult thoroughly educated physicians of our own sex. We venture further to thank you and the University of which you are members for the foremost part which Edinburgh has already taken in providing for the instruction of women in medicine, and to entreat you to carry forward your good work and complete it by making such regulations and arrangements as shall afford to women the means of obtaining a complete medical education and the usual medical degree at the hands of your time-honoured University." Mr. Alexander Nicolson, advocate, seconded the motion. Professor Turner moved as an amendment, "That the subject to which the motion of Dr. Alexander Wood refers, being at present duly under consideration of the University, the General Council decline to interfere in the matter at present, being convinced that the cases of the several ladies who have commenced their medical education will be considered with all favour compatible with the University's Act, the University statutes, and the University charter." Professor Wyville Thomson second the amendment. On a division 97 voted for the motion and 107 for the amendment. Professor Turner's amendment was accordingly carried.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

LORD DERBY, in his speech on the occasion of the opening of a new building in connection with the Manchester Grammar School Extension Scheme, gave some useful hints on the subject of the competitive examination mania. Although he had not the courage to oppose the system of throwing open Government appointments to competition, he warned those who fancy that a rich vein of gold is laid out before them that they are doomed to disappointment. At the present moment there are many well-meaning persons sparing no trouble or expense to get their children crammed with "book-learning," in full belief that fortunes are to be made in the Civil Service. Mr. A. hopes that his own son will distance the progeny of Mr. B., who confidently expects that Mr. C.'s son will be nowhere in the race, and so on through the letters of the alphabet, all being unconscious that the successful competitor, whoever he may be, will receive a less salary than many an omnibus driver, while his expenses, living in London, will be out of all proportion to his income, and his prospects of promotion will be reduced to a mere game of hazard. This will one day be discovered, and then, perhaps, either the tests for examination will be lowered or the salaries raised. Under present arrangements it is certainly not worth while to compete for an appointment in the generality of public offices. A lad can not only make more money, but his prospects are more secure, in a hundred other occupations. Some will emigrate, others will go into trade ; but the day is fast approaching when the Civil Service will be the last profession to which any sensible man will turn his attention if he wishes his son to "get on" in the world, or, in other words, to make such an income as will enable him to live in decency and comfort.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE Friendly Islands which fifty years ago were sunk in the grossest darkness of heathenism, have now upwards of 30,000 natives who regularly attend Christian worship and contribute 15,000 dollars a year for religious purposes. They also support some 250 schools giving instruction to some 18,0 00pupils.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—This renovating agent surpasses every other tonic. Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., in testifying to its extraordinary efficacy in his own case, remarks : "After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I could think of had failed for debility, I tried, merely as a last resort, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills.—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.

THE Russian papers are very busy just now in discussing educational questions. According to the *Russian World*, the sums expended in education in the empire are out of all proportion to the results achieved. In the Imperial Budget 28,000,000 roubles (£3,500,000) are appropriated for this purpose, besides the local contributions from each province ; yet the number of schools is far too small to meet the educational requirements of the country, and the want of teachers is even greater than that of schools. In the nine universities of the empire 202 professorships out of 622 were vacant at the beginning of the present year, and in the middle schools there were only 1,903, instead of 2,102, the number borne on the establishment. The *St. Petersburg News* points out that in "the Governments of the Vistula" (Poland), on the other hand, education is progressing in a remarkable degree. Besides the elementary schools, these governments now possess eight special schools for training schoolmasters. These special schools contain more than 500 pupils, all belonging to the peasant class, and they have already trained 250 young men who are employed as masters in the national schools. The *Moscow Gazette* treats the same subject from a different point of view. It ridicules the expectation of the International Society to find a favourable field for its labours in Russia. "Our country," it says, "is so situated, that it can afford no scope for those social problems which agitate the masses elsewhere on the European Continent. Each individual, as a rule, finds himself able easily to obtain the means of existence. Conscientious and assiduous labour is always sought and well paid for in Russia. . . . . Moreover, hired labour does not with us constitute the exclusive profession of distinct classes. The immense majority of our workers is composed of villagers with a certain amount of property in land, who work as artisans, &c., in order to increase their means." The only people who are attracted by Socialism in Russia, adds the *Gazette*, are the students, as the Netchayeff trial proved ; and it attributes this attraction to a defective system of education.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THROUGH TRAINS TO INDIA.

COLONEL DRUMMOND, R.E., writes to the *Times* on the above subject as follows :—

"The attention of the English public to the possibility of having 'through trains' from England to India has been forcibly called, in the columns of the *Times* and elsewhere, by Messrs. Low and Thomas, who, I hope, are destined to be the Waghorns of the quickest route to our Empire in the East. They deserve to be commended for the spirited manner in which they have not hesitated to propose the entire scheme of a railway throughout to India. The very fact of the proposal having been seriously made seems to take away a good deal of the difficulty, and I think that every one must feel that before many years are over George Campbell's anticipation, expressed 18 years ago, in "Modern India," of people taking return tickets in November to Deyrah Doon, instead of to Brighton, may after all be realized. But, ah ! in "how many years?" is the thought uppermost in the minds of many, who like myself, are about to return to work in India, and "not in our time" is the most frequent answer. Personally I am more sanguine. I believe that the indomitable commercial enterprise of the English will give us a railway not only to India, before many years are over, but probably on to China also. But it strikes me that in the meantime a great stride of improvement in the communication with India may be made with the *minimum* of delay and the *maximum* accommodation to all classes and peoples of many nations, viz., by constructing a railway, not from Alexandretta or Seleucia to Bussorah, but from Port Said to Bussorah, the latter line to go *viâ* Jerusalem, Damascus, and Palmyra to a point on the Euphrates, probably somewhere near Hit. Besides serving the purpose of the carriage of mails, &c., to India by the transfer simply of a certain number of Peninsular and Oriental steamers to ply between Bussorah and Bombay instead of between Suez and Bombay, the traffic over the proposed line of railway would be immensely assisted, both eastward and westward, by the large number of steam vessels which must touch at Port Said on their way through the Suez Canal. The distance from Seleucia to Bussorah by a railway is estimated at 900 miles. From Port Said it would only be about 150 miles longer."

ALMOST A SUFFICIENT REASON.

(*Fun.*)

Angelina :—"Sarah ! Have any of those mischievous children been playing with the piano while I have been out of town, some of the keys won't sound at all ?"

Sarah :—"Please mum, I don't know nothink about it—leastways, Master Tom said there was somethink wrong with it, which he was sure there was a mouse in it, so he got Joe to hold up the cover, while he put the dorg and cat in ; but instead of catchin' the mouse, mum, they took to fightin,' and did make such a funy noise in among them wires—so, may be, mum, the mouse is in there still, mum."

HOW TO PREVENT EXPLOSIONS—A 'COOL' SUGGESTION.—Apropos of the many remedies proposed for preventing boiler explosions the *Louisville Courier* says the only absolutely sure way to keep them from exploding is to fill them with ice water and set them in a cool place.

A GOOD REASON.—A certain minister, going to visit one of his sick parishioners, asked him how he had rested during the night. 'Oh, wondrous ill, sir,' replied he, 'for mine eyes have not come together these three nights.' 'What is the reason of that?' said the other. 'Alas ! sir,' says he, 'because my nose was betwixt them.'

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MALABAR HILL.

	Rent.
Bungalow No. 19, newly built	Rs. 75
" " 20, vacated by Messrs. Corbin & Co.	125
" " 56B, vacated by Mr. Dixon	150
The Bungalow formerly in the occupation of Mr. Marval	200
Bungalow No. 60C, now in the occupation of Mr. C Wood	175
" " 70, " C. Fournal, Esq	25
" " 72A, " H. Maxwell, Esq	300
" " 105, " Messrs. Scott and others	150
" " 118, " Mr. Glover	2 0
" " 128, now vacant	75
" " 143, vacated by C. Griffiths, Esq	250
" " 161, " Captain Hoskins	300

Also six other Bungalows. Rents, Rs. 300, 300, 175, 100, 75 and 75.

BREACH CANDY.

THE spacious BUNGALOW, with a detached HOUSE, beautifully situated near the shore, now in the occupation of Messrs. Fox and MACPHERSON. Another Upper-storied Bungalow at Breach Candy, open to the seabreeze, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Kinloch. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

CUMBALLA HILL.

THE spacious BUNGALOW known as "THE PROSPECT LODGE." It has a most charming view of Bombay, and is open to the westerly pure sea-breeze. Rent, Rs. 300.

Also, another small BUNGALOW, for Rs. 60.

Also, the Upperstoried Commodious Bungalow "THE HERMITAGE," on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of C. E. BERN, Esq. A third Bungalow for Rs. 75. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, "THE WOODLANDS," known as MR. LEATHES' BUNGALOW, kept in first-rate condition. It has three Bed-rooms, and the House is well-furnished. Rent only Rs. 350.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

TO LET, the spacious UPPER FLOOR of the Premises known as the Old Commissariat Office, with Three GODOWNS capable of holding 1,000 packages.

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

BYCULLA.—TO LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW, next to the Station. Rent Rs. 130.

A very commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW, opposite to the Hope Hall Hotel.—Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

FOUR BUNGALOWS in MAZAGON. Rents, Rs. 125, 125, 140, and 75. The Commodious BUNGALOW on Victoria Road, Mount, lately vacated by Mr. Hynes. Rent Rs. 150.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

TO LET, the SECOND FLOOR of a House in Tamarind Lane, Fort, for a Residence.

The Spacious FIRST FLOOR in Meadow Street, above Messrs. Neuberg and Co.

An Upper-storied BUNGALOW in Tardeo, lately vacated by Mr. J. M. Sleater. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

FORT.

RESIDENCES and OFFICES in Rampart Row, Hornby Row, and several other parts of the Fort.—For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

SECOND FLOOR of a HOUSE in Hornby Row, for a Residence. Water laid on. Rent, Rs. 125, free of all terms.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

TO LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, facing the sea, and on the west side, for the month of December.—For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

TO LET, a LOWER ROOMED BUNGALOW, situated in Lower Colaba, now occupied by Mr. KNOWLES. Rent Rs. 70. Water laid on. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22 Rampart Row. House Agent.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, a FURNISHED COTTAGE. Rent—Rs. 400 for the Season ; Rs. 600 for he year. The Garden is kept up by the Owners.—Apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

Several APARTMEMTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street,

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Bagh."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

FOR THE OCTOBER SEASON.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are :—		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 7/8d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" demand	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 11½d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 21st November 1871.

INSURANCES.

MILITARY MEN AT CIVIL RATES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP £250,000
THE INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £850,000
THE LIFE TRUST FUND EXCEEDS £226,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.

A. Thorndike, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are lower than those of other Offices.

2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.

3. Claims are paid ONE MONTH after satisfactory proof of death.

4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.

5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.

6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.

7. Its investments are all of a first-class character, and in proportion to liabilities are estimated to exceed those of any other Assurance Company established in India.

8. Military men doing ordinary duty with their Regiments in time of peace as well as those in Civil employ, are accepted at Civil rates.

9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.

10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are al Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.

11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.

12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

13. The Commercial Union Office is entirely free from amalgamations.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department :—

Agra ...	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad ...	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab ...	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bankipore ...	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts ...	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares ...	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore ...	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bimlipatam ...	Messrs. Minchin & Co.
Bombay ...	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore ...	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto ...	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto ...	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong ...	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun ...	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts ...	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin ...	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada ...	Abell, Will & Co.
olombo ...	Fowlie, Richmond & Co.
Dalhousie ...	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi ...	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto ...	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore ...	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca ...	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Darjeeling ...	C. Graham, Esq.
Dhurmsala ...	A. J. Wheatley, Esq.
Etawah ...	Messrs. Cohen, Feilman & Co.
Jhansie ...	Bazonjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Jubbulpore ...	The Jubbulpore Trading Company.
Kandy ...	H. Thomson, Esq.
Kurseong ...	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore ...	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto ...	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Lucknow ...	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto ...	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras ...	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein ...	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer ...	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut ...	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore ...	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr ...	Thomas & Co.
Murree ...	W. Baker, Esq.
Mussoorie ...	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore ...	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Ootacamund ...	L. F. Chapman, Esq.
Patna ...	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto ...	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Peshawur ...	W. Baker, Esq.
Purneah ...	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon ...	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Ranchi ...	C. W. Hawes, Esq.
Rawul Pindee ...	W. Baker, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts ...	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet ...	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor ...	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla ...	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto ...	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot ...	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa ...	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto ...	United Bank of India.
Ditto ...	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further informations may be obtained on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
30th September 1871. Agents at Bombay.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show :—

New Business, First Quinquennium .... £ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company n Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 .... £228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 .... £485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 .... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 .... £213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

CHIEF OFFICE,
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
PRESIDENT—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART., F.R.S.
DIRECTORS.
James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Hanbury, and Lloyd.)
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq., (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Curtis Miranda Lamson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., (Member of the Indian Council.)
Thomas Masterman, Esq., (Director of the Bank of England.)
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Square, Hyde Park.
AUDITORS.
Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS

Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claims.

Annual premium payable during the whole of Life to secure Rs. 1,000 at death—

Age next Birth-day.	Civil.	Military.	Age next Birth-day.	Civil.	Military.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	31 10	36 10	40	45 0	50 0
25	34 2	39 2	45	50 0	55 0
30	37 2	42 2	50	57 6	62 6
35	40 8	45 8	55	69 0	74 0

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES which is irrespective of and in addition to the Paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund, being about 30 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies ; and, besides this, there is the guarantee of a Subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Morriss, Esq. | C. Peile, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | W. F. Hunter, Esq., and Frank G. Jefferson, Esq.
AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... ... ... £8,650,615- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... ... £84,37,750-15- 4 of which Twenty-five lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits ; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION ; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that they will RE-OPEN the Hotel on the 5TH of OCTOBER.

The CHOWK HOTEL is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

JAMES McCABE.
32, Cornhill, London.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.